"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, cooler, high northwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,386. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Upon the arrival of United States Minister Woodford in Madrid yesterday a report was published that it was the plan of the United States to suspend diplomatic relations with Spain in order to show its disapproval of the conduct of affairs in Cuba. Gen. Woodford declined to discuss the subject. Much bitterness was manifested by the press and people of Madrid, and unusual measures were taken by the Government to protect the Minister. The duel between Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German nationalist leader, has caused a great sensation in Vienna, where it is said that the Premier had the approval of the Emperor in meeting his antagonist. The rebellion in Nicaragua has been suppressed.

Page 1.

The evidence in the case of Luetgert, the Chicago sausage maker, accused of wife murder, has almost stopped the use of sausage in that city.

Reports from Skaguay and Dyea say that the way to Klondike is now impassably blocked in consequence of recent storms. Thousands of men are blockaded at those places and along the trails to the summit. Many who have given up are unable to get back or go forward. News is received at Seattle confirming the stories of great finds of gold in Washington.

Page 3.

Nearly all of the crew of the cruiser New York, numbering 500, attended divine service yesterday on the gun deck of the vessel.

The Jewish New Year was ushered in last night with impressive ceremonies held in every temple and synagogue in the city. The services will be continued to-day.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., again assailed Seth Low and the Citizens' Union in the "talk" preliminary to his sermon in the Academy of Music yesterday morning. He declared that there were 75,000 men in this city who would rather vote for Gleason or the devil than for Seth Low.

Page 2.

The anti-Tammany branch of the Progressive Democratic League yesterday indorsed Justice Gaynor, E. M. Grout, and Henry George as possible free-silver candidates for the Mayoralty, and elected delegates to the Democratic Alliance City Convention.

If the Republicans do not indorse Seth Low at to-morrow's convention the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty will probably join hands with the Citizens' Union and nominate a full borough and Assembly ticket. This action has been decided upon and will be discussed to-night at the committee's headquarters.

Seth Low's friends in Brooklyn yesterday were not so jubilant over the result of the Republican Assembly District Conventions. Their closest figuring showed a majority against him, and if the contested districts are thrown out, his strength will be further cut down. Sheriff Buttling himself may not get in.

The United German Societies adopted resolutions last night declaring for the candidacy of William Sohmer for Mayor, pledging 150,000 votes to his support, and authorizing a committee of 100 to present these resolutions to the Democratic organization. Sheriff Tamsen's name was received with groans and hisses.

Page 5.

President McKinley yesterday attended service at the Congregational Church at Adams, Mass. He will probably go with Attorney General McKenna to visit President Carter of Williams College, at Williamstown, to-day.

A committee of the Central Labor Union yesterday reported that property owners swear away their taxes through the connivance of the Assessors, and that public officials are trying to shield them. The matter will come up before the Grand Jury to-day.

Page 8.

It was announced yesterday that all the collieries in the Hazelton district would be in operation to-day.

The yellow fever situation in New Orleans was regarded as more favorable yesterday. Fifteen new cases were reported, but there were no deaths.

The principal event in the golf world this week will be the open tournament at Meadowbrook, beginning on Thursday and continuing through Saturday.

The Directors of the North Carolina Penitentiary, finding the institution a heavy expense to the State, have asked for bids from private persons to use the 1,100 convicts as laborers.

It is stated that the opposition to Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, the regular nominee for the Chief Consulship of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, has been abandoned.

The whaling steamer Hope, returned from the arctic with Lieut. Peary, has arrived at Boston and will leave there on Tuesday for Brooklyn, where the meteorite will be hoisted from her at the navy yard.

The plan for the construction of a ship canal to connect Lake Erie with the seaboard by what is known as the Oswego route has been approved by the Deep Waterways Commission appointed by President McKinley.

When the French steamship La Champagne arrived at Quarantine the health officials recognized on the deck Dr. Frank Abbott and the young woman he eloped with some time ago. On the passenger list New Orleans is given as their destination.

Bird McClendon, a colored boy, fourteen years old, of Allapaha, Ga., killed his half-brother, Neal Shipman, cutting his throat while he slept. The crime was committed in revenge, because Shipman had forbidden the boy to attend a wedding.

Page 10.

John Fisher of Detroit and Miss Emily Fisher, a patient in the Metropolitan Hospital, were married on Blackwell's Island yesterday.

The Chinamen who took part in the affray in Pell Street Saturday night appeared in court yesterday, and a number were fined. Two were committed for examination.

Mrs Mamie Hilderbrand of 39 Parker Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid yesterday, after trying to make her little son drink some of the poison.

Capt. Porfirio Diaz, son of the President of Mexico, arrived on the steamer La Champagne. He talked freely of the attempt on his father's life and the suicide of the Inspector General of Mexican Police.

The schooner Katie J. Irelan, bound from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of scrap iron, sprang a leak in the recent hurricane, and was lost at sea. The crew were saved by the schooner Goodwin Stoddard.

Mrs. Andrew Hetzer, who was stabbed in Williamsburg by her husband and then came to this city, is in a serious condition at the house of her sister, at 518 East Sixth Street. Hetzer, who attempted suicide, is in Bellevue Hospital.

The members of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps gave an exhibition yesterday at Ulmer Park before 5,000 persons of swimming, diving, and rescuing. Capt. Dalton swam two miles with his arms and hands tied behind him.

The banking firm of Emerson McMillin & Co. of this city has just signed contracts for the purchase of over three-fourths of the stock and bonds of the Detroit Gas Company, and an organization will be perfected with a capital of $5,000,000.

The old cliff known as Washington's Head, on the Palisades, was blown up by dynamite by contractors, who use the rock for paving purposes. Three thousand pounds of dynamite were used in the blast, and nearly 10,000 tons of boulders fell. The noise was heard miles away.

A dress which was stolen from the apartments of Mrs. Sarah Steinberg, at 84 Madison Street, six months ago, was found on Yetta Strong, in Grand Street, Saturday night. It had been obtained on a pawn ticket which her father had bought of Joseph Steiner.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

DEATH ON KLONDIKE TRAILS

Fierce Storms Block the Way of Hundreds Who Were Toiling to the Gold Fields.

DESPAIR ON THE SUMMIT

Provisions Lost and Scattered, No Employment Possible, and No Money or Means of Getting Out of the Country.

TACOMA, Sept. 26.—Thousands of men who are unable to get home are now at Skaguay and Dyea, scattered along the trails. They cannot possibly get started for Klondike this season. Many of them have had all their provisions spoiled by storms, and most of these are now blockaded along the trial, where it is next to impossible to get out. Two weeks ago they were still endeavoring to reach the lakes or, having given up, were slowly making their way back to Dyea. Sept. 16 and 17 the storms increased in fury, and before they ceased the Skaguay River bridges had been washed away and the river made unfordable.

The building season at Skaguay is now about over for the year, so there will be little opportunity for men without money to get employment. The City of Seattle's passengers included several men who returned to Skaguay from the lakes just before last week's storm. They relate touching stories of men breaking down and weeping while detailing their experiences. Two strong men were found crying on the summit. They had left steady positions in California for the Klondike, and spent six weeks in packing their outfits to the summit, when they gave up. They had packed a hundred pounds each at a time, passing horses loaded with 150 pounds.

The men along there must encounter slippery rocks, mud from one to two feet deep, and ice on the summit. Many of them are entirely unequipped, both as to strength and clothing, to endure these additional hardships. Returning passengers say some of them will never get out alive, and most of those who do will add to the number at Skaguay who have not money to buy tickets home.

Along both the trails from tidewater to beyond the summits are great quantities of spoiled provisions, consisting chiefly of bacon, flour, beans, and dried fruits. In the aggregate, many thousands of dollars' worth have been thus destroyed.

John Henshaw and son got their outfit two-thirds over to the lakes, when their five horses were poisoned on wild parsnips and died. Their money had run out, and they were at a loss to know what to do.

Many Gold Seekers Return.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 26.—The steamship City of Seattle arrived here last evening from Skaguay and Dyea. From Skaguay she brought 215 passengers, who were unable to cross the White Pass and who preferred to return rather than to risk death by exposure at Skaguay.

RICH FIND IN WASHINGTON.

Report of Ore in Bear Mountain Yielding $10,000 to the Ton Apparently Authenticated.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 26.—The first authentic news concerning Washington's new Eldorado near Mount Baker, and how to get there, is brought to Seattle by E. W. Saportas, who, with Frank Crydo and Gus Wagner, experienced miners of Dawson City, went to the scene of the latest excitement last Saturday. According to Mr. Saportas, the route is passable and not very difficult until within five miles of the find. The last five miles present obstacles that would forever discourage any one not an experienced prospector and mountaineer. There is in Mount Baker and its surrounding heights enough gold, says Mr. Saportas, to keep prospectors busy for the next ten years. In samples of ore that were brought back by the informant, Mr. Bogardas, the assayer, by a cursory inspection declared that free gold existed in exceedingly good quantities.

"I met many men," continued Mr. Saportas, "who came from Mount Tomohoy, (Tomboy,) and they all reiterated these stories concerning the great strike of $10,000 to the ton made in Bear Mountain, in Tomohoy, (Tomboy,) and several others have found ore equal to the discovery in Bear Mountain."

A special correspondent sends word from Sumpass as follows:

"The gold discoveries in the mountains of Whatcom County are beyond any doubt the richest in the annals of the Pacific coast or even in Alaska. So say the most experienced prospectors whom I have accompanied to the scene of the recent finds.

"The recent find is in Bald Mountain, situated in the northeast portion of Whatcom County, northeast of Mount Baker. The mineral range runs northwest and southeast, and to-day is located for thirty miles. There is no telling how much further it extends.

"The vein in five claims—Lone Jack, Bendie, Sidney, Lulu, and Whist—varies from three to five feet in thickness. It runs under a layer of porphyry ledge in a serpentine manner, and auriferous shale appears in the ledge. It is free milling quartz of sugar and rose color, carrying copper and silver. The vein can be traced half a mile. The cropping is under solid porphyry. The gold is known as 'wire gold,' and can be seen with the naked eye and picked out with the fingers. That great quantities of it exist, there is no doubt. The formation of the range in which the find is located does not look to be very rich in minerals. If there is any placer mining it has not as yet been demonstrated to be a paying proportion."

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT SKAGUAY.

Murder and Suicide Prompted by Jealousy.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 26.—The steamship City of Seattle, which arrived here yesterday, brought the news of a murder and suicide at Skaguay. The night of Sept. 21 George Buchanan, foreman of the Skaguay Bay Improvement Company, shot and killed Mrs. Stella Kossuth, the proprietress of a lodging house and restaurant, and then killed himself. He was madly jealous of her.

Buchanan was about twenty-four years of age and Mrs. Kossuth was a widow and about twenty-eight.

A BISHOP FROM THE YUKON.

A Company of Sick Persons Returning Under His Care.

The Right Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Alaska, who is just returning from a visit to the Yukon, writes to the Treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church that he is at present on his way to San Francisco in charge of a company of sick people from the Klondike and the far North. The letter is dated from Unalaska Sept. 4, and says:

"I am just returning from my visit to the Yukon. I have under my care a miner from Klondike ill with typhoid fever; also the Roman Catholic Superior of Missions, who is suffering from a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck. He has been almost dying, but is at last beginning to improve. There are several other cases also on my hands of a more or less serious nature, and as there is no doctor on the ship, my humble attainments in the science are greatly appreciated and taxed to a great extent.

"Our ship ran aground in Bering Sea, broke her propeller, and we have been seven days slowly making our way under sail to this place. Here she is beached, and a new propeller is being put on."

Boys Off for the Gold Fields.

James Connell, thirteen years old, and George Labaw, twelve years old, were found yesterday in an Erie Railroad freight car at Jersey City. The car had just arrived from Binghamton, N. Y. The boys said they lived in that city and had run away from home, intending to go to the Klondike. They were greatly disconcerted when told that they had been traveling away from the gold fields. They had neither money nor any sort of an outfit, and finally admitted that they had run away from home and boarded the car without any idea as to where they were going. They were locked up and will be held till their parents can be heard from.

MINNESOTA TRAIN ROBBERS.

Would Have Got a Large Sum of Money if They Had Not Made a Stupid Blunder.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Sept. 26.—The westbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific Railroad was halted by robbers three miles east of here early this morning. It is said the express car carried a large sum of money, which the robbers failed to secure, owing to a blunder in cutting off the cars.

Engineer Hoover, just after the train left Glyndon, noticed a man on the front platform of the mail car. A few minutes later the robber climbed over the tank and at the point of a pistol compelled the engineer to apply the brakes.

Three other robbers then came forward, bringing along the conductor and brakemen. All mounted the engine, which again was started westward.

The robbers sat on the tank and ordered the engineer to "Keep her moving." Not until the train reached Moorhead was it known that the engine and mail car had been cut off from the balance of the train. Then the robbers discovered that they had not cut deep enough into the train and had failed to secure the treasure in the express safes.

They robbed the crew of watches and money and made their escape.

PERTH AMBOY MAN INSANE.

Eccentricities of an Oysterman Who Lost All His Money.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 26.—John W. Larkin, a retired oysterman, who has recently lost all of his property, is believed to be insane. This morning he stood on one of the benches in City Hall Park and harangued a number of people who stopped to listen to him. He cried, "Woe unto Dr. Brace!" Dr. Brace is a popular physician, and why he was warned by Larkin no one knew.

Larkin was finally taken away by the police. He tried to secure a warrant for the arrest of his father, who is over eighty years old, charging him with murder.

A LOST DEFAULTER FOUND.

Former State Treasurer Tate of Kentucky in Brazil.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Richard Tate, Kentucky's former State Treasurer, who embezzled large sums of the Commonwealth's money, for whom detectives searched for years, and who was reported to have died in Japan a few years ago, is alive. He is now a wealthy and influential coffee planter in Brazil.

Twice since his supposed death he is said to have visited Chicago, once during the World's Fair and a second time as a member of the pan-American delegation. News of his whereabouts now comes through the efforts of his daughter, Mrs. Martin, to collect $75,000 insurance on his life.

IN DANGER OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Man at Scranton, Penn., Suffering from the Bite of His Son.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—Physicians were to-day called to attend John F. Jordan of this city, whose ten-year-old son died on Friday night from hydrophobia, the result of a bite from a mad bulldog last March. During his son's ravings, the little fellow's teeth grazed the father's finger. It was antiseptically treated at the time, and no further attention was given to it until to-day, when the arm showed an unmistakable swelling and was quite painful.

Three physicians have consulted on the case, and if they are unable to cope with it, Jordan will be taken to New York City for Pasteur's treatment. Seven persons were bitten by the dog, and young Jordan was the second who has died.

AN EXPENSIVE HONOR.

Secretary Alger Paid $100 to Represent the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Alger represented the President a few days ago at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Ninth Street Christian Church. The pastor saw a splendid opportunity to assess the multitude for funds to help pay for the church, and, after securing a few subscriptions of $100 each from the audience, he glanced toward Secretary Alger and said: "Will some of our distinguished guests do as well?"

The Secretary stirred nervously in his seat, while the eyes of the pastor remained fixed upon him. The Secretary whispered something and the pastor announced: "Secretary Alger subscribes $100." The Secretary has resolved that the next time he agrees to represent the President he will know in advance what it will cost him.

BOMBARDED WITH STONES.

Mysterious Attack Upon a Couple at Willimantic, Conn.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Warner, who are associated in publishing a Sunday paper in this city and who have on two previous occasions been attacked by unknown parties, were rudely awakened at an early hour this morning by a fusilade of stones against their home. Four large stones were thrown with such force that they crashed through the closed blinds of the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Warner, shattered the glass in the window, and one struck the opposite wall with such force that some plaster was knocked off. The bed was strewn with broken glass. The police are working on the case.

Mrs. Warner was attacked one night about two months ago and had a quantity of tar thrown over her clothes, and a few weeks ago Mr. Warner was assaulted and severely beaten by persons who, it is alleged, felt aggrieved over stories which appeared in his paper.

CHICAGO WANTS NO SAUSAGE.

Disastrous Effect of the Evidence in the Luetgert Case on the City's Appetite.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Chicago's sausage makers wish that the Luetgert trial might come to a speedy termination. They would welcome any verdict delivered with celerity. It is no matter of sentiment that disturbs them, but the ruinous effect the trial seems to be having on the sausage industry. Since the interior and basement views of the Luetgert factory have been printed so often in the newspapers, and the horrible details of the alleged doing away with the sausage maker's wife have been pictured so frequently by the prosecution, it is said that the public appetite for sausage has palled. The business is next to dead, and nothing but the ending of the Luetgert case and the blanketing of an over-wrought public imagination can restore confidence among the consumers of imported frankfurters and well-seasoned "case" puddings.

Not even the assurance that Mrs. Luetgert was seen alive and well in Kenosha May 4 has restored public confidence in the "linked" staple, and at many a hostelry and free-lunch stand this Teutonic symbol of satiety after-hunger is allowed to languish and dry for want of a bidder. Many hotels and restaurants that formerly did a thriving trade in sausage have ceased to serve it, while others that ordinarily start it in their bills of fare about Sept. 15 have refrained from placing a single order.

NEW OCEAN SPEED RECORD

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Crosses from Southampton in 5 Days 22 Hours 45 Minutes.

BEST 24-HOUR RUN 564 KNOTS

It Exceeds by Two Knots the Fastest Previous Day's Performance—Average Speed of the New Steamship During the Voyage 21.39 Knots.

The big steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has come up to the best expectations, and she finished her maiden trip last night a record-breaker. Over a 3,050-knot course she came from Southampton at an average hourly speed of 21.39 knots, and lowered the time between ports 1 hour and 46 minutes.

The new record which she creates is 5 days 22 hours 45 minutes from the Needles, off Southampton, to Sandy Hook Lightship.

The previous record held by the American Line steamship St. Paul was 6 days 31 minutes.

Not only has the biggest ship in the world beaten the Southampton record, but she has also to the credit of her maiden trip the fastest single day's run. On the nautical day ending at noon yesterday she reeled off 564 knots, exceeding by two knots the fastest day's run by the Cunard Line steamship Lucania.

The day's runs of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were as follows: 208, 531, 495, 512, 554, 564, and 186 from noon yesterday to Sandy Hook lightship, where she arrived at 8:05 o'clock last night.

Greater Speed than Expected.

Her contractors expected that she would make 21 knots on her first voyage, and she has exceeded their expectations. With 30,000 horse power, developed from 186 pounds pressure of steam, her mammoth screws were turned at the rate of 77 revolutions a minute. At times she developed 22 knots. The coal consumption was 500 tons a day.

The North German Lloyd Line agents were delighted when notified last night of the arrival of the new boat.

The new vessel is commanded by Capt. H. Englebart, one of the company's oldest masters, and besides her crew of 450 men she brings on her first trip 543 cabin passengers and 213 steerage passengers. She left Bremen Sept. 19 and Southampton on the 21st. She arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock last night, and will land her passengers at Hoboken this morning.

The record can be compared with only recent transatlantic records, as little attention was paid to speed making between Southampton and New York until the American Line established its terminal there. The Southampton voyage averages about 275 knots more than that to Queenstown. From the time that steam began to play a part in ocean voyaging the march of progress on the Atlantic ferry has been marked by the successive records between Daunt's Rock, off Queenstown Harbor, and Sandy Hook Lightship. To these records the whole maritime world has looked.

Old Time Records.

The Savannah, the first steamship to cross the ocean, made the run to Liverpool from Savannah in 29 days 11 hours in 1819, and she required the assistance of her liberal allowance of canvas to do that. She did better on the return voyage, making the trip from Arendale, Sweden, to Savannah in 25 days.

The Royal William, the next steamer to cross the Atlantic, in 1833, took 40 days going from Quebec to London. Succeeding steamers did better, and in 1840, when steam had settled down to a business basis and the Cunard Line had begun the operation of a regular service, the figures show that the best vessels were working to improve the fourteen-day record. The Cunard Liner Britannia made the run from Liverpool to Boston in July, 1840, in 14 days and 8 hours, and in the following year ran from Halifax to Liverpool in 10 days at an average hourly speed of 10¼ knots.

The Acadia of the same line made the same voyage in 9 days and 21 hours. The Pacific of the Collins Line, in 1851, went from New York to Liverpool in 9 days 20 hours, and 26 minutes. The Baltic, of this line, in the same year, came from Liverpool to New York in 9 days, and 18 hours, attaining a speed of 13¼ knots, the best made up to that time. The same company's steamer Atlantic in 1852 went from New York to Queenstown in nine days seventeen hours and fifteen minutes.

Comparison for Thirty-nine Years.

From that time the records were made between New York and Queenstown, and the best records, east or west, are given in the following table:

	D.	H.	M.
1856..Persia	9	13	41
1856..Persia	9	1	45
1863..Scotia	8	3	0
1869..City of Brussels	7	22	3
1873..Baltic	7	20	9
1875..City of Berlin	7	18	2
1875..City of Berlin	7	15	28
1876..Germanic	7	15	17
1876..Britannic	7	13	11
1876..Britannic	7	12	47
1877..Germanic	7	11	37
1877..Britannic	7	10	53
1879..Arizona	7	8	11
1882..Alaska	7	6	43
1882..Alaska	6	22	0
1884..America	6	14	8
1884..Oregon	6	9	42
1885..Etruria	6	5	31
1887..Etruria	6	4	36
1888..Etruria	6	1	55
1889..City of Paris	6	0	29
1889..City of Paris	5	23	38
1889..City of Paris	5	20	18
1891..Teutonic	5	16	31
1892..City of Paris	5	14	24
1893..Campania	5	12	7
1894..Lucania	5	7	23

The Lucania still holds the westward record from Queenstown at 5 days, 7 hours, and 23 minutes, and the eastward record of 5 days, 8 hours, and 38 minutes. The Campania has lowered her own record, so that it now stands 5 days, 9 hours, and 6 minutes for the westward passage, and 5 days, 9 hours, and 18 minutes for the eastward passage.

The Lucania's best hourly average throughout a trip is 22.1 knots, and her highest day's run 562 knots. The Campania has made an hourly average of 21.88 knots, and a day's run of 553 knots.

The new German boat has now taken the laurels from the smart American boats that for three years have been reducing the Southampton record. The North German Lloyd steamer Havel's best record was 6 days 16 hours and 5 minutes, and the Lahn of the same line has done it in 6 days and 22 hours. The Hamburg-American steamship Normannia has made the westward run in 6 days 10 hours and 45 minutes, and the Columbia has done it in 6 days 15 hours and 58 minutes, and the Auguste Victoria's best time is 6 days 19 hours and 19 minutes.

The Paris first drew attention to the Southampton record in July, 1893, by making it in 6 days 9 hours and 37 minutes. The New York lowered it in 1894 to 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes. The St. Louis now holds the eastward record of 6 days 10 hours and 14 minutes. Her best westward time is 6 days 2 hours and 24 minutes.

The St. Paul, which lost the best record between ports to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, has never done better than 6 days 12 hours and 7 minutes to the eastward. On her record-breaking trip from Southampton to New York the St. Paul's hourly average speed was 21.08. The St. Louis's best hourly average was 20.867 knots an hour.

In hourly average, therefore, the new boat has beaten everything save the Lucania and Campania, and, if predictions weigh, those two boats will now have to look to their laurels.

GEN. TRACY MAY WITHDRAW

Only in Case Seth Low Should Be Taken Out of the Field.

SCHROEDER THE COMPROMISE

The Republican Leaders Hold a Conference at the Hotel Manhattan and Map Out the Work of the City Convention.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL HAPPENINGS.

Caucus of Republican leaders at County Committee Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. The county slate will be discussed—afternoon.

Queens County Republican Convention, Town Hall, Jamaica, 10 A. M.

National Democratic primaries, 7:30 to 9 P. M., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Committee of Fifty meet, 8 P. M., Brooklyn Library Building, Montague Street.

Convention of United Democracy at 8 P. M., at Lenox Lyceum, 623 Madison Avenue.

The Republican leaders of Greater New York met at the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning and held a conference with regard to the City Convention and the nomination of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy for Mayor. The convention will be held to-morrow in Carnegie Hall.

It was announced by Chairman Quigg of the New York County Committee after the adjournment of the conference that there was virtually no opposition to the nomination of Gen. Tracy in the Republican Party; that Seth Low would receive not more than thirty votes in the nominating convention.

The conference began at 10 o'clock, the following-named leaders being present: L. E. Quigg, Frederick S. Gibbs, Collector George R. Bidwell, Abraham Gruber, Silas C. Croft, Jacob M. Patterson, Charles H. Murray, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and Charles A. Hess of the New York County Committee; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Walter B. Atterbury, R. Ross Appleton, Congressman Israel F. Fischer, Michael J. Dady, and Congressman Dennis M. Hurley of the Kings County General Committee; Hugh McRoberts, the leader of the Richmond County organization, and Henry C. Johnson, Chairman of the Queens County Committee.

The Situation Discussed.

The leaders discussed the situation, with particular reference to the organization of the City Convention and the nomination of a Mayor and Controller. As the result of the conference, no call will be issued today by Chairman Quigg for a conference of the leaders who represented the anti-Tammany organizations which participated in the Hotel Manhattan and Astor House conferences at which was discussed a union against the Tammany-McLaughlin ticket. Instead of this, the Republican City Convention will appoint a Conference Committee, which, during a recess that the City Convention will take, will confer with other anti-Tammany bodies in relation to a ticket.

This, so it was said yesterday, meant the possible withdrawal of Gen. Tracy and the nomination of a compromise candidate, should the Citizens' Union concur in such a proposition.

In this connection The Brooklyn Eagle published the report yesterday morning that Mr. Low would withdraw, provided he was permitted to dictate the platform upon which the Republican nominee should stand. With regard to this Mr. Low said last night:

"The statement in The Eagle was made without authority from me, and represents me in an attitude I have never taken. The reporter unwittingly attributes to me what he could well have attributed to himself."

The Anti-Tammany Conference.

Chairman Quigg said last night with regard to the conference: "We shall issue no call for a conference of the anti-Tammany organizations to-morrow at the Astor House. Instead, when the City Convention shall meet, it will appoint a committee to confer with them. The Republicans will be glad to do this.

"The convention will hold two sessions; one in the afternoon, the other to begin at 8 o'clock in the evening. The City Committee, the members of which are William J. Buttling, Brooklyn, Secretary; F. S. Gibbs, representing the New York Committee; Jacob Worth, representing Brooklyn; H. C. Johnson, representing Queens; Hugh McRoberts, Richmond, and myself, Chairman, will meet before the convention to make up the temporary rolls and to select temporary officers. A temporary organization of the convention will be effected, after which the convention will take a recess until 8 o'clock. Upon reconvening we shall nominate our ticket."

Chairman Quigg will call the convention to order. It is probable that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be made temporary Chairman; he may also be elected permanent Chairman, although Chauncey M. Depew is being thought of in this connection. Edward Lauterbach is to be made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. During the recess the Resolutions, the Credentials, and Permanent Organization Committees will prepare reports, and the Conference Committee, of which Mr. Quigg will be made Chairman, will meet with representatives of all organizations which may desire union with the Republicans. After the recess the Committee on Contested Seats will make its report. It is said that the Brooklyn contests will not be decided in favor of the Worth-Low delegates.

After the hearing of the reports and the election of permanent officers, District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott will place Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy in nomination, if, during the session of the Conference Committee, he has not been withdrawn in favor of ex-Mayor Frederick Schroeder of Brooklyn. A Brooklyn man will be selected to second the nomination.

Guarding Against a Vacancy.

Provision has been made to guard against the contingency of a vacancy on the ticket. A resolution will be introduced authorizing the City Campaign Committee to fill all vacancies on the ticket. It was said last night that this authority would be given to the committee, so that it might be possible to adjourn the convention sine die, and yet be able to compromise with regard to either Mayor or Controller. In the event that Seth Low shall not be withdrawn by the Citizens' Union the Republicans will nominate Gen. Tracy, and make, it is reported, the best possible fight against Tammany Hall on the Chicago platform issue. But if Mr. Low should be withdrawn it is said that Gen. Tracy would willingly leave the field in favor of ex-Mayor Schroeder. Republicans regard it as probable that Mr. Schroeder will, if anybody is, be chosen as the compromise candidate. With regard to the ex-Mayor's possible nomination, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday, after the conference:

"I cannot speak of ex-Mayor Schroeder in terms too complimentary. He is everywhere and by every one highly regarded. He is a man of independent character, and his honesty and ability are shown in his record as Senator and Mayor. No man stands better with the German-born voters and his nomination would mean the elimination of the excise issue, as his views on this question are so well known that they would at once command for him the support of the large independent element that is antagonistic to the excise laws.

"It is a general opinion across the Bridge that inasmuch as Brooklyn has been swallowed up by the greater city, it would be but a just and graceful act on the part of the City Convention to concede to Brooklyn the nomination of Frederick A. Schroeder.

"As to Mr. Low's strength," continued Mr. Woodruff, "it is very doubtful whether he will have 30 out of the 132 votes of Brooklyn in the City Convention. We actually carried fifteen District Conventions, at which the convention delegates were elected, and the opposition carried four. Two districts are contested. I will concede to Mr. Worth twenty-five delegates, and in the fifteen districts which we carried there are four or five delegates for Mr. Low, but not more than that."

The Republican Platform.

The Republican platform was also discussed. Although Chairman Quigg gave out no information in regard to it, it was authoritatively reported that one of the principal planks in it will contain a strong reaffirmation of the St. Louis platform and that another will denounce the Chicago platform. These planks, it is said, will strike the keynote of the Republican campaign. They will declare, it is said, that New York, as the financial centre of the country, should oppose the Tammany ticket because Tammany supported Bryan and silver last year. They will assert that Tammany's success means Democratic success in the Congress election and in the Presidential election of 1900, and the indorsement of the principles of the Chicago platform.

Senator Platt believes, it is reported, that if Tammany shall nominate a Bryan ticket and reaffirm the Chicago platform, the Republicans can afford to run a straight ticket, and that it will be elected. Senator Platt, it is said, has received assurances from several influential Democratic business men that they will support the Republican ticket in the event of the nomination by Tammany of a Bryan ticket, on a platform reaffirming the Chicago platform. For this reason the Republican city platform will declare for gold.

Opposition to Fitch.

Although Ashbel P. Fitch is strongly indorsed by men of finance for Controller, the Republicans, it is said, will not nominate him in the event of his nomination by Tammany. There is also some opposition to Mr. Fitch in the Republican machine because of his Democratic affiliations. Mr. Fitch's friends in the party say for him that he was an uncompromising gold man during the campaign last year, and it is also said by some that he voted for McKinley. Others declare that he did not vote last Fall. Mr. Fitch's candidacy was fully discussed at the conference yesterday, and it is said to be questionable whether the Republican City Convention nominates a Controller or leaves the nomination open for the Campaign Committee to make after the Democratic Convention.

At the Hotel Manhattan conference no one opposed the selection of R. Ross Appleton, Tax Collector of Brooklyn, for President of the Council, and he will probably be nominated.

Chairman Quigg said that there was a strong demand for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Thomas Allison, and Theron G. Strong.

The district leaders will caucus at County Committee Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, this afternoon, with regard to the county slate. The County Convention will meet at noon, Sept. 30.

Gen. Tracy Arrives.

It was reported last night that Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy had arrived in the city from Saratoga. He did not remain in town, it was said, but went to Staten Island as the guest of his law partner, A. B. Boardman. Senator Platt is also at Staten Island, at the Hotel Castleton.

THE CONTROL OF BAFFIN LAND.

Possible Meaning of the Hoisting of the British Flag.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 26.—Considerable curiosity is manifested here over the action of the Canadian expedition in Hudson Bay in hoisting the British flag over Baffin Land. It is believed that this may be designed to prevent Americans from seizing the territory for strategic purposes in case the project for carrying grain through Hudson Strait, from Manitoba to England, should become an accomplished fact.

Another explanation is that the region abounds in gold, has a geological formation like that of Alaska, and is likely to become a second Klondike. Canadians, therefore, want to prevent American interference in the development of the territory.

Members of the expedition affect to treat the incident as insignificant, but they are chagrined at the ublicity given to it.

Not a New British Possession.

LONDON, Sept. 26. — The Daily Mail laughs at the report of the Canadian expedition in Hudson Bay hoisting the British flag over Baffin Land to get ahead of the Americans, and declares that the territory has long been a British possession.

ONE MAN FIGHTS EIGHTEEN.

Seven Negroes Wounded on a Georgia Turpentine Farm.

ARLINGTON, Ga., Sept. 26.—From a turpentine farm near Damascus comes the strange story of how one man put to rout eighteen interlopers, wounding seven of them and four mortally. Upon this turpentine farm, upon which a great many negroes are employed, there was wrought a good deal of demoralization through the efforts of gamblers to win away the earnings of the men.

John Haddock is the woods rider, an officer whose duty it is to ride on horseback through the pine forest to see that everything is working smoothly. During the last week a large number of the hands failed to put in their appearance, and Mr. Haddock started out to ascertain the cause. He came across a group of eighteen men engaged in card-playing.

Upon Mr. Haddock chiding them for the work in which they were engaged some disputed his right to interfere, and soon the eighteen made a charge upon the horseman. Mr. Haddock pulled out his revolver and popped away into the crowd with such rapidity that seven fell, four of whom he thinks were wounded fatally. The others turned and fled. The incident has had the effect of restoring order.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing off Western Cuba. A low pressure area has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.36 inches being reported from Edmonton. The high pressure area in Manitoba has moved to Lake Superior, increasing in magnitude. The pressure is high off the South Atlantic, West Gulf, and Middle Pacific coasts. Showers have occurred in New England and Southern Florida. The temperature has fallen in the upper portions of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, in the lake regions, and Northern New England, has risen in the Middle Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Cooler weather may be expected in the lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. Showers may be expected in Southern Florida, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	59	59	63
6 A. M.	59	59	64
9 A. M.	61	61	65
12 M.	70	69	72
3 P. M.	70	76	75
6 P. M.	67	75	73
9 P. M.	65	70	73
12 P. M.	62	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69⅛
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date, 1896	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 59 degrees at 8 A. M., the humidity

Low by the Citizens' Committee is highly improbable. They might as well go out of business as withdraw Low now. They should not withdraw him at any time unless they can find a man who would draw as many Democratic votes as are already pledged to Mr. Low, and it is not probable that they will find such a man. There is no man, in my opinion, who can fulfill this requirement. Why the New York organization persistently refuses to recognize this element of Low's strength I cannot see.

"No man has yet been named by the New York organization who would prove an acceptable substitute for Mr. Low as a union anti-Tammany candidate. Neither Gen. Tracy nor ex-Mayor Schroeder could hold the independent voters who have pledged themselves to vote for him. For this reason alone the Citizens' Union is justified in keeping him in the field. Low is a unifying force among all the anti-Tammany voters, except the regular Republican organization, and it is nobody's fault but their own if they have worked themselves up to a pitch of excitement over the methods of the Citizens' Union, that they will not allow themselves to be satisfied with him."

Jackson Wallace, another member of the Committee of Fifty, said last night that the Republican managers of the New York organization must not make the mistake of believing that their district "Captains" and the men who vote at their primaries represent all the Republican voters in the city. He believes that an exceedingly small percentage of the voters who supported President McKinley last Fall attend the primaries, and that in Brooklyn fully one-half of those who attended the primaries favored Low's nomination.

"The names of the Republican voters who do not always go to the primaries," said he, "but whose loyalty to the party can never be questioned must not be left out of consideration in such an emergency as the present one. I believe that thousands of these men want to vote for Low on election day as the Republican nominee, but they will vote for him as an independent candidate if they cannot have his name at the top of the Republican column."

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, said: "Mr. Low will not be withdrawn. I believe that he will yet be the nominee of the Republican organization. Platt will nominate Tracy just to show that he is still master of the Republican machine. Then I believe that wise counsel will prevail, and Mr. Low will be placed at the head of the ticket. If Mr. Schroeder is given second place it will be the strongest ticket that could be nominated. The Citizens' Union can possibly bring about Mr. Low's nomination. If this is not done we may have our own ticket."

PROHIBITION PARK NO MORE.

The Residents Vote to Change the Name to Westleigh—Indignant Opposition.

By a decisive vote residents of Prohibition Park, S. I., decided on Saturday night to call their town hereafter Westleigh. H. C. Horton presided at the meeting, which was held in the Park Hotel, and was largely attended.

The announced reason for the change is that it has been discovered that the name "Prohibition" repels intending land purchasers, who look upon it as being of political significance. The opponents of the change were led by the Rev. C. L. Haskell, the former President of the Park Association; W. Scott, A. R. Heath, Zenas W. Bliss, and the Rev. J. C. Fernald. They declared that the meeting had no right to change the name, that such action would create a scandal, and that it was a "copperhead" trick, introduced for its effect in the campaign; that it would cause a serious split in the Prohibition Party and would cause rejoicing among the saloonkeepers and other enemies of prohibition, and that many who owned property in the park were not present and any act, therefore, which might be taken would be illegal.

A vote was forced upon the question and resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the change. After the vote Mr. Haskell, trembling with indignation, announced the result, declaring that it would cost the Prohibition Party 50,000 votes.

Application will be made to have the Post Office designation changed to Westleigh.

The opponents of the change of name declare that they will take legal proceedings to prevent its consummation, if possible, and will call a meeting next Saturday night for the purpose of rescinding the vote taken.

GREAT BENEFIT TO PFEFFER.

A Chicago Crowd Sees Second Baseman of Twenty-six Years.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The benefit tendered "Fred" Pfeffer to-day was a success, and it is estimated that "Dan" O'Leary, Chairman of the managing committee, will be able to turn over to Pfeffer between $2,500 and $3,000. About 8,000 persons attended the benefit.

The "Old-Timers" defeated the Thespians, a nine recruited from the "Jack and the Beanstalk" dramatic company, by a score of 17 to 0, in two innings of play. The presence of the full quartette of Chicago's great second basemen was the feature of climax. They are James Wood, who played from 1876 to 1881, and who built the Lake Front Baseball Park; Ross Barnes, who was at the base from 1876 to 1879, championship days; "Joe" Quest, who played the bag from 1879 to 1881, and "Unser Fritz" Pfeffer, who was king of second basemen for nearly sixteen years.

AN ABSENT-MINDED GUARD.

One of the Elevated Men Wide of the Mark in Calling Stations.

An extraordinary manifestation of absent-mindedness on the part of an elevated railroad trainman amused a carful of passengers the other evening. The train was moving up town on the Sixth Avenue line, and had just pulled away from the Eighth Street station. The guard, a trim, dignified-looking man of middle age, thrust his head into the rear car and called out: "Hundred and Fourth Street next." Most of the passengers looked up in surprise, and a few cast startled glances out of the windows to ascertain the locality. Then everybody smiled and relapsed into indifference and forgetfulness.

The dignified trainman called the next two or three stations properly enough, but as the train was leaving the Twenty-eighth Street station the occupants of the rear car were again stirred up by the deliberate, evenly modulated call from this same trainman—"Bleecker Street, next!"

Entirely unconscious of the suspicious looks and the merriment he had aroused, the dignified guard closed the door and stood calmly on the platform of the car until the Thirty-third Street station was reached. He called that station correctly and appeared to be so unconscious of having done anything out of the way that, while the train was speeding toward Forty-second Street, one of the passengers ventured to ask him if he realized that he had miscalled two stations. For an instant the trainman looked puzzled; then he quickly said: "Did I make a break? Well, say, I guess I must have been thinking of something else."

Meeting of Humane Societies.

The eighth annual convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals will be held in Albany Oct. 6 and 7. The object of the convention is to bring together the representatives of the several local societies to discuss the best methods of preventing cruelty both to children and animals, to hear and discuss the reports of the work accomplished by the several constituent societies, to listen to the reports from the legislative committees of the convention as to laws already passed and suggestions for amendments to the old or the framing of new laws, to encourage the formation of humane societies throughout the State, and to facilitate cooperation among the associated societies.

Silverman Cut with a Razor.

While Abraham Silverman, thirty years old, of 27 Rivington Street, was performing his New Year devotions last night he was annoyed by Joseph Ames, seventeen years old, of 25 Rivington Street, and others making a noise in the street. Silverman attacked Ames with a club, but received a bad cut in the throat with a razor. Ames was arrested and Silverman was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. He will recover.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuants, which enfeeble the intestinal membran. to a serious extent, sometimes, even, superinducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle, and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism, and kidney troubles.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES

Pamphlet Prepared by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union for Distribution.

NEW CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

The Information Which It Contains Was Compiled from the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention—Extracts from a Letter by Seth Low.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union has prepared a pamphlet on "Home Rule." It will be distributed as a campaign document. The information which it contains was compiled from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

The following are excerpts from the pamphlet: "From the report of the Committee on Cities on the 'proposed constitutional amendment to provide home rule for cities.'

"One-half of the population of the State are south of the northerly boundary of Yonkers, and that population is rapidly increasing. We stand face to face with the fact that the problem of popular government, not for cities alone, but for the Empire State, must be largely solved by the intelligence, the patriotism, the civic spirit, and capacity for self-government of the inhabitants of those cities. Such is the situation as your committee views it in the light of the present Constitution, laws and Administration. But, added to that, we have, we think, the admitted fact that in many cities, certainly in the largest, there is a feeling shared by very many that something should be done in this convention to secure in some degree home rule to cities. It would be a grave responsibility for this convention to assume to say that nothing will be conceded to these views. Rightfully or wrongfully, it would be regarded as unjust, and that we in some degree stifle public spirit, hinder and diminish effort, and prevent the sacrifice of time and strength which patriotic endeavor for the better government of cities now unquestionably requires.

"The second section of the article is tentative; it will not be pressed unless met by supplemental provisions from other committees. Its purpose is, without any additional action, to give the cities of the State an election at which nothing but municipal issues are to be determined. Such a Constitutional provision, your committee believes, would be very beneficial to cities, both in its direct effect and in the announcement by the people of the State that the government of great cities is no longer to be secondary to matters of State or the Nation."

Address to the People.

From the address to the people by the Special Committee of the convention:

"'We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from the State and National elections to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their own merits, free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests. For this purpose it has been necessary by a series of amendments to rearrange the terms of office and times of election of the Governor, State officers, Senators, and municipal officers, so that the elections for State officers will occur on the even-numbered years, and the elections for municipal officers on the odd-numbered years."

From a letter from Seth Low, read to the convention by the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, expressing his opinion on the form of the proposed amendment concerning home rule in cities, as submitted to years."

From Seth Low's Letter.

"I cannot close this letter without expressing the hope that the scheme embodied in Section 2 of the proposed amendment, providing for city elections in the alternate odd years, will be approved by the convention. It is customary to point out that the best city government cannot be obtained so long as the voters subordinate the interest of their city to success in State and National contests. It is not so often stated, however, but it is no less true, that this separation of elections is just as important in the interest of the State and National politics as it is in the interest of city government."

"Extract from a speech of Joseph H. Choate, President of the convention:

What Choate Said.

"'But it is our duty to give an opportunity for the civic virtues to be cultivated and resurrected and to put each City Government upon the people of that city, every second year, for them to say whether they want it to be improved or not. I do not think there has ever been a time, certainly not during my residence of thirty-eight years in New York, when if the people of the city—by which I mean those who are interested in its welfare, who have a stake there, as being the home of themselves, their children, and their posterity, as having business there, as having property there, as being under obligations to pay taxes there—there never has been a time under any form of government since the charter of 1870 was repealed when the citizens of both parties, such as are represented on the floor of this house by these district delegates from the city and delegates at large who reside in that city, when they could not if they had this chance of a strictly municipal election have carried things to suit themselves.

"'They will be greatly aided; they will be helped in their efforts for good municipal government, if they had this opportunity, when the question will not be whether a man is a Republican, but whether he is a fit man to administer the affairs of the city as they ought to be administered so as to make ways and means meet, so as to have every dollar spent as it ought to be spent, for the public good and not as a matter of party patronage and party plunder. Give them that opportunity."

CITIZENS' UNION LECTURES.

Programme of the Illustrated Addresses for the Present Week.

The following is the programme for the illustrated lectures of the Citizens' Union this week:

Monday, Sept. 27.—Parish House, St. George's Church, 207 East Sixteenth Street, "Department of Public Charities"; speaker, the Hon. John P. Faure; Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church, 349 West Fifty-first Street, "Police Department and Magistrates' Courts"; speaker, Edward L. Heydecker.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.—Armitage House, 343 West Forty-seventh Street, "Department of Public Charities"; speaker, the Hon. John P. Faure; Seaman's Mission, 34 Pike Street, "Departments of Public Charities and Correction"; speaker, Dr. Albert E. Thayer; Citizens' Union Headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, "Department of Buildings and Education"; speakers, Arthur W. Milbury and Edward L. Heydecker.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.—Ascension Parish House, 12 West Eleventh Street; "Departments of Buildings and Education"; speaker, Arthur W. Milbury.

Thursday, Sept. 30.—Second German Baptist Church, 407 West Forty-third Street; "Departments of Public Parks and Public Works"; speaker, John Lloyd Thomas; chapel West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; "Departments of Public Parks and Public Works"; speaker, Arthur W. Milbury; New Irving Hall, 214-220 Broome Street; "Dock and Fire Departments"; speaker, Delos F. Wilcox; Macdougal Street Hall, 22 Macdougal Street; "Dock and Fire Departments"; speaker, Edward L. Heydecker; 9 Goerck Street; Active Municipal League and other clubs; "Dock and Fire Departments"; speaker, Walter S. Ufford.

Friday, Oct. 1.—First Reformed Church, West Farms, Boston Road and Clover Street; "Departments of Public Parks and Public Works"; speaker, Alfred E. Thayer.

Saturday, Oct. 2.—Memorial Hall, Washington Square South; "Dock and Fire Departments"; speaker, Arthur W. Milbury.

WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

A Resolution Issued Appealing to Residents of the Boroughs to Organize.

The efforts of the Woman's Municipal League in furthering the election of Seth Low were evidenced yesterday by the issuing of a resolution by Josephine Shaw Lowell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league for the Borough of Manhattan. Mrs. Lowell prefaces the resolution by saying: "We desire to appeal to the women of the several boroughs to organize to protect the life and morals of their children by securing honest government for our great city."

The resolution says "That the Municipal League, approving the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and believing that an honest, efficient, and intelligent administration of the City Government can best be secured by the success of the Union in the coming municipal election, appeals to the women of New York to use their efforts and to exert their influence in support of those principles and objects and for the election of Seth Low as Mayor."

The resolution concludes by urging the women of the several boroughs to organize similar leagues to indorse the Citizens' Union and its candidate, and invites the Municipal Leagues of other boroughs to appoint committees of conference to meet a similar committee of the league of the Borough of Manhattan.

All women who are interested are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Woman's Municipal League of Manhattan, Mrs. C. H. Royce, at the headquarters of the league 89 East Twenty-third Street, New York, either in person or by letter.

F. W. VALENTINE KILLED.

A Brooklyn Lawyer Loses His Life in a Runaway Accident in Connecticut.

PUTNAM, Conn., Sept. 26.—Lawyer F. W. Valentine of Brooklyn was instantly killed this afternoon at Pomfret Landing. Henry L. Burt, a druggist of this city, at the same time received injuries which probably will prove fatal.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Burt. This afternoon they took a carriage drive to Pomfret Landing behind a high-spirited horse. As they were going down a steep hill near the Covill Homestead the hold-back broke and the animal ran away. The carriage struck a large stone and upset. Three of the occupants were dragged some distance. Mr. Valentine struck a huge rock as the carriage upset, and his death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Valentine and Mrs. Burt escaped with severe bruises. Mr. Burt's skull is fractured and several of his ribs are broken. The dead man and the injured people were brought to this city.

SUICIDE OF E. L. BURNETT.

Elmira Man Drowns Himself in Canandaigua Lake.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The body of E. L. Burnett of Elmira was found on the shore of the Canandaigua Lake today. On it was found the following letter:

"Canajoharie, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1897.

"To whom it may concern:

"Charles Hazard, A. M. Dewitt, and old Judge Pratt wrecked my life eighteen years ago. The vendetta is still open. They are dead, and I follow, into hell, if need be.

"E. L. BURNETT.

"Elmira for references."

Burnett was about fifty years old. Hazard, the man referred to in his letter, committed suicide by throwing himself into the Hudson River, near Fishkill, last Thursday.

BUFFALO MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Lewis E. Hill, Defaulting Bank Clerk, Drowned in Chicago.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—The body of a man supposed to be Lewis E. Hill of Buffalo has been found in the river at Chicago.

Hill was formerly paying teller in the Ellicott Square Bank, in this city. He disappeared a week ago with $2,000 of the bank's money. Half of this amount Hill returned to the bank, and his brother made good the balance.

A KENTUCKY NEGRO LYNCHED.

Strung Up on Sunday Evening in the Court House Square at Hawesville.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—Raymond Bushrod, a negro who yesterday brutally treated fourteen-year-old Maggie Roberts at Petrie Station, was lynched here this evening by a mob of about 800 persons. The lynching took place in the Court House Square and the body was left hanging to the limb of a tree. There was no attempt at disguise on the part of the lynchers, not a mask being seen in the crowd.

The jail authorities endeavored to protect Bushrod from the mob, but finally gave him up, and the march to the Court House square began. A tree in sight of the main thoroughfare of the town was selected for the gibbet and Bushrod was given a brief time for prayer and confession. His confession was complete. After he had made a long and fervent prayer the signal to haul away was given and he was soon dangling from the tree.

In about four minutes he was pronounced dead, and Coroner Mitchell cut down the body and summoned a jury, whose verdict was that "Bushrod came to his death at the hands of unknown parties." After the lynching the mob leader, a prominent man from Indiana, made an address, in which he pointed to the corpse, saying: "Here's the protection we offer our wives and daughters." The mob then dispersed.

No action by the authorities against any member of the mob is likely. While the lynching was in progress not less than two hundred women were on the hillside overlooking the public square, and when the negro's form was seen dangling from the tree they cheered.

Deprived of School Privileges.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

A young married woman, carrying in her arms a three months' old babe, presented herself for enrollment in one of the public schools at Van Buren on Monday. She was refused, and the question was referred to the School Board. She had been enumerated, and was yet of school age. The board sustained the school teacher in refusing to receive her. The Argus says this is an incident without a parallel in the history of the public schools of Van Buren. And we doubt if it has a parallel anywhere.

Clinton's Dead to be Disinterred.

CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—At St. John's Catholic Church this morning the pastor, the Rev. R. J. Patterson, announced that St. John's Cemetery would be taken by the State for the Metropolitan Water Works. This use of the cemetery will involve the removal of between 4,000 and 4,500 bodies and tombstones.

Lieut. Col. Dawson of Toronto Dead.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Lieut. Col. Dawson, a well-known Canadian, died this evening while at dinner. He was about sixty years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:35 A. M.—37 Monroe Street; Jacob Cohen and others; damage, $2,500.

5:10 P. M.—333 Stanton Street; Herman Sterling; damage, $5.

5:35 P. M.—59 West Houston Street; Charles H. Pleasant; damage, $150.

6:20 P. M.—201 East Ninth Street; John B. Bettner; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—202 Lexington Avenue; Paul Baum; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—2,071 Seventh Avenue; John H. Wood; damage, $20.

7:30 P. M.—144 Lewis Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

The new Waltham Riverside

in a fine gold case of extra quality and finish, moderate in size and very thin, is the beau ideal for a gentleman's watch. We do not quote the price, as it is too low to publish, but invite a personal inspection of the largest assortment of Waltham Watches in America. All sizes, large and small, in both gold and silver cases, including a great variety for ladies. As to prices, it is a fact that, compared with all others, Waltham Watches are now selling at half their real value.

HOWARD & CO.,

264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

SILVER DEMOCRATS' CLAIMS

Anti-Tammany Branch of the Progressive League Indorses Gaynor, George, and Grout.

CONTROLLERSHIP AND CHARTER

James J. McMillan Argues that Fitch's Successor Will Have Power to Help or Mar the Silver Cause—Delegates Chosen.

The members of the Progressive Democratic League of the Democratic Alliance—the anti-Tammany branch—met yesterday at No. 54 West Twenty-third Street and asked, among other things, that a Silver Democrat be nominated for Controller. They decided to ask the United Democracy—better known as the "Jim O'Brienites"—who are to hold their convention to-night at the Lenox Lyceum, to adjourn until Oct. 1, when the Alliance is to have its convention. A resolution was adopted, indorsing Justice Gaynor, Henry George, E. M. Grout, and Thaddeus B. Wakeman as suitable men from whom to choose a Mayor of the greater city, and delegates to the City Convention were elected.

E. M. Saunders presided at the meeting. John Horey of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Alliance presented an informal report of the result of conferences held with various possible candidates. He said he did not believe Justice Gaynor or E. M. Grout would consent to run as an independent candidate, but that Henry George could be induced to run if the Democratic convention failed to indorse the Chicago platform.

The three names were greeted with cheers, and then Mr. Wakeman's name was added to the list.

James J McMillan moved that the league indorse some known silver man for Controller. He mentioned no names. He said the wording of the new charter demanded that a man in sympathy with the Chicago platform be quoted, and he quoted from the charter:

"* * * Such corporate stock shall be in coupon form, in sums not less than $500 each share, or shall be registered and conditioned to be paid in gold coin or in legal currency of the United States, at the option of the Commissioners * * *."

Mr. McMillan went on to say that if the Controller of the greater city were opposed to silver it would set back the cause of the silver men in the State many years.

His address was greeted with laughter, and one voice shouted: "Talk on local issues."

"I don't call that a National issue," he replied. "I think the Consolidation Charter about as local an issue as we can find."

Nobody knows exactly what became of Mr. McMillan's motion. It was not put to the meeting, and there was no vote on it.

William Eastlake, formerly Treasurer of the League, was expelled by unanimous vote because it was charged and deemed to be proved that he had asked Tammany to nominate him for the Assembly. Harding Weston was nominated to succeed him as Treasurer. The election will be held next Sunday.

Those were chosen delegates to the Democratic Alliance City Convention, to be held Friday:

W. H. Harris, Jeremiah Healy, Charles E. Clarke, David Rousseau, Charles Campbell, John Hosey, W. K. Cessna, L. D. Mayes, P. A. Capo, and E. G. Benn.

It was understood, although not openly proclaimed, that they were instructed for Henry George, unless the Democratic Convention shall indorse the Chicago platform, in which case the league will indorse the Democratic candidate.

SILVER DEMOCRATS IN QUEENS.

Nominate a Full County and Borough Ticket, Indorsing Henry George.

The Democrats of the Borough of Queens who believe in following strictly the Chicago platform have determined to go it alone in the municipal campaign, and met yesterday and placed in nomination a full county and borough ticket. The meeting was held in Davern's Hall, 107 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Dr. P. J. McKeon presided. Speeches were made demanding that the men to be placed in office as Democrats should be men who had voted for and still upheld the platform of the party.

L. W. Ensign of Flushing was nominated for County Judge. J. F. Corey of College Point was named for Sheriff and Winfield Scott Overton of College Point for County Clerk.

James Davern of Long Island City was named for President of the borough. The Council and Aldermanic nominations will be filled by districts. Daniel Shay was nominated for Assemblyman from the First District of Queens. Messrs. Overton, Shay, and John Orrell were appointed a committee with power to fill vacancies on the ticket.

Resolutions indorsing Henry George for Mayor of the city were passed.

MR. OLIVER IS OUTVOTED.

Tammany to be Formally Asked to Nominate a Bryanite.

The members of the Tammany branch of the Progressive Democratic League—James Oliver's faction—met yesterday at 420 Hudson Street. John J. Donnelly presided, and Mr Oliver did as much as he could of the rest. A report was presented from the Workingmen's Industrial Council demanding the affirmance by Tammany of the Chicago platform, and a motion that a committee be appointed to bring together all the silver factions was referred to the Campaign Committee.

The Industrial Council declared that their position was that if Tammany did not nominate a Bryan Democrat for Mayor they would be free to join forces with any party or faction which would stand to the last by the Chicago platform. A motion to appoint a committee to unify the silver factions was lost by the passage of Mr. Oliver's amendment that the matter be referred to the Campaign Committee. The Chairman at first said that the amendment was lost, but Mr. Oliver declared the decision a robbery, and a recount gave the amendment a large majority.

Chairman McFarland of the Good and Welfare Committee presented a resolution that Tammany ought to put in its platform a plank favoring the municipal ownership and control and operation of franchises. The silver men considered that the adoption of the resolution meant practically going to Tammany without a mention of the Chicago platform, and a long oratorical struggle ensued. The resolution was amended so as to call for a recognition of the Chicago platform, but Mr. Oliver headed off the amendment. The more partisan silver men became angry, and demanded that some resolution be adopted in sympathy with the constitution of the league, which was framed around the Chicago platform.

Despite the objections of some of Mr. Oliver's supporters, a separate resolution was adopted asking Tammany to nominate a Bryan Democrat for Mayor, and Mr. Oliver was appointed one of the committee of three to present it. He declined to serve.

Owen J. Kindelon made a long speech extolling Amos J. Cummings, and suggesting that he would make an ideal Mayor of Greater New York.

There is much uncertainty as to how the resolution indorsing the Bryan sentiment will be received by Tammany. Chairman Donnelly is on the committee and is anxious to have it known that it is a case of 16 to 1 or nothing with the league this time.

Convention of Holland House Democrats.

Francis M. Bixby, Robert Stewart, David Lloyd, P. J. McKeown, and Harry Nichols, a special committee of the committee of twenty-five of the Holland House Conference Democrats, have issued a call for "a convention of Democrats who favor adherence to the platform of the Democratic Party as adopted by its National Convention, held at Chicago in 1896, and the nomination only of candidates loyal to that platform and to our National ticket last Fall, to meet at the Lenox Lyceum Monday, Sept. 27, 1897, at 8 P. M., to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council." The quota of representation will be ten delegates and ten alternates from each Assembly district in Greater New York.

As we have always made such good ready-to-wear Clothing, why should we not make cut-to-measure garments?

Our Custom Tailor Department is not an entirely new feature, although we have never advertised it before.

We are now simply offering to everybody the privilege that only a few have heretofore enjoyed.

The exclusive tailor is not half so apt to please you as we are.

His price will surely be half as much again as ours.

All measures will be taken at the BROADWAY & 13TH ST. store where we will have a very note-worthy window display of fabrics.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

CROKER AND SHEEHAN.

Color Given to a Story that They Have Disagreed as to the Silver Plank.

Some persons believe that Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan have split upon the silver question and as to the necessity of its introduction into the municipal campaign. Others believe they have agreed to disagree in public in the hope that their diversity of opinion will attract men of both parties to Tammany's support. It is admitted that just now there is no union of the Democratic factions, and it is supposed that the positions taken by the leaders will bring them all together.

Color is lent to the theory that Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan are not agreed or willing that it should so appear by Mr. Sheehan's visit to Long Branch. A few hours before Mr. Croker's arrival in the city from Chicago the Tammany leader started for Long Branch. They held no communication yesterday as far as is known, and certainly they did not meet.

It was reported that Mr. Sheehan had communicated with Mr. Bryan and informed him that Tammany purposed standing by the Chicago platform, and that Mr. Croker had severely criticised him. Mr. Croker said yesterday he had been misquoted. He said Mr. Sheehan was far too shrewd to have sent such a message, "and," he added, "Mr. Bryan does not wish the National issue introduced into the municipal campaign."

None of the Tammany leaders would talk about candidates yesterday. Mr. Croker said he did not know anything about them, and Mr. Sheehan said no candidates would be chosen until the City Convention chose them. Mr. Croker also said that he had not entered any horses to race at Chicago, as was reported.

Mr. Croker spent a very quiet day at the Murray Hill Hotel. He saw very few visitors, and those he received in the lobby of the hotel. Perry Belmont called upon him late in the afternoon and staid to dinner. Senators Thomas F. Grady and Charles F. Murphy and Thomas L. Feitner saw him at different times, and St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn had half an hour's talk with him.

JAMES J. COOGAN'S PREDICTION.

He Says that Richard Croker Will be the Next Mayor.

James J. Coogan was a passenger on the steamship La Champagne, from Havre, yesterday. The cable once reported Mr. Coogan as having gone abroad to persuade Richard Croker to accept the Democratic Mayoralty nomination.

Mr. Coogan is of the belief that Mr. Croker will be the next Mayor of New York. "Wait and see," he said, after predicting Mr. Croker's nomination and election.

SILVER ISSUE IN NEBRASKA.

Free Coinage Men Say It Is Paramount in the Campaign.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—The three silver parties of the State, through their Executive Committees, have announced formally that bimetallism is the paramount issue that confronts the voter in the Nebraska campaign.

The leaders of the free-silver forces considered it was necessary to make such a statement for the benefit of the bimetallists in other sections who might have some doubts on the subject caused by the reports printed in the press.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Republican State Committeeman W. L. Proctor, Ogdensburg; Porfirio Diaz, Jr., Angel Yglesias, Mexico.

GILSEY—P. H. Mauser, Baco del Foro, Colombia, South America; F. Fanciulli, leader Marine Band, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Alexander Wallace, Edinburgh, Scotland; G. Mousmel Fenwick, Trinidad, West Indies; José Lesago, Honduras.

MURRAY HILL—T. L. Ames, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham.

PARK AVENUE—John L. Inglis, Madison, Fla.

SAVOY—Max Judd, St. Louis.

WALDORF—Senor Antonio del Viso, First Secretary Argentine Legation, Washington; Senor Alessandri Ricardo, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits, 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, and notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk, Va.; A. H. Grandy; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil; St. Denis Hotel.

Hughes, W. R., Evansville, Ind.; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Leboutillier, Cha. & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. F. Bear, black goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Bein, H. Harris, clothing and rubber goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. H. Timothy, dry goods and notions; 473 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Lang, general buyer; 335 Broadway.

Woods, William, & Co., Calais, Me.; F. Woods, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

UNITED FOR MR. SOHMER

German, Hungarian, and Slavonian Supporters Pledge 150,000 Votes to Him.

TO REQUEST HIS NOMINATION

A Committee of One Hundred to Present Resolutions to the Democratic Organization—Chicago Platform Dodged—Groans and Hisses for Sheriff Tamsen.

The United German Societies, who were given the cold shoulder last week by Sheriff Tamsen because, he said, they were not a genuine political organization, inasmuch as they were not organized on the Assembly district association plan, held a large meeting yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, and unanimously decided to insist on the nomination of William Sohmer as the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor. They claim to represent 150,000 German, Hungarian, and Slavonian voters in the Greater New York, and they say that they can snow under Mr. Tamsen and his coterie of German-American reformers.

The feeling in favor of Sohmer was very strong among the delegates, who were later joined by representatives of the Roumanian Democratic organization, who claim 6,000 votes, and the Austrian-Bohemian Club. They said that this was not a year for teapot reform politics, and that the campaign will have to be fought on strictly party lines, although they dodged the free-silver question and the remainder of the Chicago platform.

Hisses for Tamsen.

Chairman William F. Grell, in calling the delegates to order, said that the meeting was a continuation of the Astor House conference held on Thursday. At that conference, said the Chair, Sheriff Tamsen of the reformers remarked that his organization would not unite with any organization that was not organized on the district association plan. Here the delegates gave groans and hisses for Tamsen, and then Chairman Grell went on to say: "Mr. Tamsen and his friends retired, and we decided to continue our efforts to unite the Germans of Greater New York in one grand organization.

"Our idea is to nominate a German-American citizen for Mayor. We have one candidate, and his name is William Sohmer."

Here the Chairman was interrupted by tremendous applause that lasted for fully a minute.

Secretary Richard Miller said that the intention of the societies was to present the name of William Sohmer to Tammany Hall as a candidate for Mayor.

Delegate Frederick W. Ernst, when called upon for a speech, made an attack upon the Republicans and the Citizens' Union, which, he said, was the Republican Party under another guise. The policy of the Republican Party, according to Mr. Ernst, was to place the power in the hands of the wealthy and the exclusive, and so strongly were prominent Republicans impregnated with this doctrine that when Joel B. Erhardt and other Republicans went over to the Citizens' Union they put up a wealthy and exclusive man for a candidate.

"As for the Citizens' Union people and their supporters," continued Mr. Ernst, "their stock in trade consists in abusing, as fools or unprincipled fellows, all those citizens who refuse to accept the candidate whom they have put up.

"The Democratic Party, on the other hand," the speaker went on to say, "has, from the time of Jefferson, always stood for the rights of the people, and whenever the party deviated from Jefferson's expressed principle that the best Government was that which interfered the least with the people it got defeated."

The speaker then gave a slap at the Staats Zeitung, which, he said, had advised the Germans to vote the reform non-partisan ticket. "We took the advice," Mr. Ernst said, "and the result was a three years' tea kettle reform administration which has tired out everybody. Even Fred Grant became disgusted with that kind of reform and left them.

"We are going to stand by our Democratic principles, and we want a candidate who represents them. This campaign is to be fought out on party lines, and Sohmer is the best candidate."

150,000 Votes Pledged.

Delegate Felix Schwartzschild then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The delegates represented at this conference have been instructed by their constituents to demand the nomination of a German-American citizen for Mayor, and

Whereas, The general sentiment of our fellow-citizens has crystalized around a single candidate, the Hon. William Sohmer, who by tacit consent is their leading choice for Mayor of Greater New York; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the candidacy of Mr. Sohmer, and request his nomination for Mayor by the Democratic organization.

Resolved, That in the event of Mr. Sohmer's nomination we pledge that 150,000 voters, representing our various nationalities, will vote as a unit for the Democratic ticket and help to achieve a decisive triumph for the cause of personal liberty and true Democracy.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of one hundred to present these resolutions to the Democratic organization.

A delegate in the middle of the hall asked why no mention of the Chicago platform had been made in the resolutions.

Another delegate jumped up with the remark that the delegates had not met to discuss the Chicago platform. The Germans were themselves divided over the question, and it had nothing to do with the meeting.

Delegate Ernst said that they had not met to make any platform, but resolutions had been brought to bear upon Tammany Hall to reaffirm the Chicago platform, but that would be a matter for the convention to decide.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

Then Delegate Franz Mayer of the Business Men's Sohmer Club said: "We have come here to further the interests of the Germans of Greater New York. There is no man who can boast of carrying the German vote in his pocket. There is a gentleman who thinks that the Germans will follow where he leads, but he is greatly mistaken. Mr. Tamsen does not seem to care much whether a German is put up for a candidate or not. He remarked the other day: 'I'd just as lief have a Mick Mulligan for Mayor as Bill Sohmer.'"

M. Mayer then briefly referred to the Lattimer shooting, which, he said, showed the prejudice that existed against foreigners in this country. When the war broke out, he said, they were very glad to get foreigners into the army to fight for the Union, and they offered 300 acres to a man who would risk his life in the war. Then they brought men over from Europe to work in the mines, and when they had worked them out they said: "We don't want you any more, you foreigners," and shot them down.

Brooklyn Germans for Sohmer.

Bernard Schirmer, editor of The German Brooklyner Courier, said he had come to tell the delegates that ninety-six out of 100 Germans in Brooklyn were for Sohmer.

Count Vandalin Mniszech, a Polish newspaper correspondent, was the next speaker. He wore a large rose in his coat lapel and twisted up his mustache like Kaiser Wilhelm, so that their ends almost touched the corners of his eyes. He is said to have married the daughter of an English lord in the Imperial Castle in Vienna, and to have had the Austrian Emperor as a guest at his wedding. But now he is in reduced circumstances.

Count Mniszech's speech was brief. He said: "We are Americans, but we love the country where we were born. All of us—Poles, Bohemians, Slavonians, and Hungarians—are united on William Sohmer. If

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

The *Esprit* of this Store is unique. Our friends, the public, take us into confidence in a very cordial fashion.

They tell of our faults, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and for nothing are we more grateful. They also approve the good things that are done here. Approval creates a sense of responsibility—not vanity. But they buy our goods with avidity and that sort of testimony is conclusive.

Elsewhere we announce the advent of the *Wanamaker History Club*. Our recent methods of forming clubs for the distribution of important books that should have a place in every home library have been eminently useful and successful.

In Philadelphia the Century Dictionary Club, and later both in New York and Philadelphia the Standard American Cyclopedia Clubs, were great illustrations of the power of our organization to bring books and readers together.

Closely akin to the Book operations was the great contract which gives us control of the Humber Bicycles for the middle Atlantic District, for 1898, and of all the remaining wheels that were owned by the Humber Company of the 1897 models. The prices—

Roadsters at $65 instead of $115
Tourists at $67 instead of $117.50
Lady Humbers at $75 instead of $122.50,

are causing them to be carried off rapidly. Bicyclists are not forgetting that the Autumn months are best for cycling.

Neither are they forgetting that a low-grade Bicycle does not enter our stock. *Continentals, 1898*, at $50; *Rodmans* at $27.50; *Continents* at $26.50; *Falcons* at $24, are still going off with rapidity and regularity.

The Boulevard presented a scene of intense interest on Saturday afternoon, when an exhibition was made of our *Automobile Tricycle*, just here from Paris.

The trial was a perfect success, but the speed limitations of the law was a handicap. An automatic machine that can easily make thirty-five miles an hour cannot show its possibilities when reduced to six.

The new Shoe Store opened on Saturday with a boom—too much of a boom, for our best resources were quite unequal to the demands of our visitors. We regret it—but our shoe folks did their best, and some thousands of pairs of the Special shoes offered Saturday have found predestined feet.

This Shoe Store is here to stay. And you'll learn to know and like it. Of that we are sure.

Our assertions about our Dress Goods stock provoke criticism—quite naturally.

And Dress Goods experts come to criticise, many to scoff, but all remain to praise. We know how cheap it is to print that sort of testimony—anybody can imitate it. But it's true nevertheless.

No woman can be indifferent to such a collection of Dress Stuffs as we have assembled here. Our buying organization encircled the globe in quest of the richest and best Dress Fabrics.

We planned to have a show of Dress Goods that would make the leadership of this Dress Goods Store so apparent that it could not, in fairness, be questioned. The exhibition is now at its best. We are willing to leave the judgment to you.

Never before in the history of Dress Goods has there been such a variety of handsome novelty fabrics at modest prices.

Silk-and-wool Brocade Epingline, 75c.
Boucle Stripe Figured Novelty, 75c.
Silk-and-wool Figured Novelties, 75c.
Brocade Novelty, 85c;
in Persian colored combinations.
Mohair Figured Granites, 85c;
in combinations of colors with black.
Mohair Frise Granite Novelties, 85c.
Silk-and-wool Novelty Granites, $1;
Silk-and-wool Matelasse, $1;
in combination of black and Napoleon blue.
Novelty Polka Dot Basket Weave Novelty $1.
Silk-and-wool Novelty, $1;
in moire effects, the moire outline in colors woven on a black ground.
Silk-and-wool Novelty Epingline, $1;
the weave showing a serpentine design of bright colored silk.
Two-toned Mohair Figured Granites, $1;
in combinations of black with colors.
Silk Mixed Basket Epingline, $1;
contrasting threads of colored silk between the cords.

Novelty dress stuffs are not confined to colored fabrics—a host of them here in BLACK GOODS.

Mohair Fancy Striped Novelties, $1.25 and $1.50
Mohair Figured Granites, $1.50 and $1.75
Silk-and-wool Crepe Japon, $2
Silk-and-wool Velours, $3 and $3.50
Silk Stripe Epingline, $3.25
Escurial Figured Novelty, $3.50
Brocade Camel's Hair, $3.50
Matelasse Epingline, $3.50

Tendencies indicate the third as the most popular floor in the house. Deservedly so. The assembly of beautiful things on the third floor appeals powerfully to the cultivated taste.

Wall Papers and other wall decorations are in a bright but retired place back of the Oriental Room. The collection of wall things is attractive, and lots of tasteful people have found it out.

All about the Wall Paper section there are evidences that civilization claims all the art that semi-barbarism produces, and it is really fine art.

Extremes meet just here. Facing the *Oriental Room* is Lumminais' splendid painted Tapestry of A Cavalier of the XVI. Century. *Within* the Oriental Room are embroidered Japanese Screens that are elegant and rare, but all about are Hindu prints and Bagdad Curtains, and the endless varieties of fabrics, printed and woven, that make cosey corners picturesque, growleries and dens half savage, hallways gorgeous and sitting rooms quaint.

But away off on another side of the third floor are pictorial Tapestries, that in quiet restful tone and beauty of subject, will satisfy the eye equally with those of the old masters in textiles. They cost so little that they are within the reach of everybody, and why despise them because machine made?

Oriental Room, Lace Curtain Aisles, Tapestry corner, all unite in demonstrating the Upholstery Store a veritable museum.

This morning rich golden embroideries, Arabian Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, Denim Curtains, are on show. Our Upholstery people are in a festive form to-day.

The third floor boasts of *Carpets, Rugs and Art Squares*. New York has great Carpet Stores established by years of wise, able and energetic work. But our Carpet Store bows to its neighbors and serenely claims a place as peer of the best. The Public supports the claim. Carpets are being laid down with rapidity, and the procession of Rugs from the rolls of the Store to the expanses of private floors is constant and imposing.

Carpets are here that cannot be found elsewhere — many such. The same is true of American Rugs. Oriental Rugs, modern and antique, high cost and moderate, in variety to please critic and connoisseur, also abound.

About prices? As low as the other least on equal goods in all the market, or less.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Coroner Hoeber's Horses Run Away.

While Coroner Hoeber and his daughter were taking a ride in Central Park yesterday afternoon the horses became unmanageable and ran away. The horses started from the West Drive and Eighty-sixth Street and got as far as Ninety-first Street, when Mounted Policeman Healy caught them. At Eighty-ninth Street the victoria ran into a light wagon owned and driven by T. J. Healy. When the team was stopped Coroner Hoeber got out and made his daughter do the same. Both walked home.

Head Hurt by Passing Train.

George Ellis, a colored man, whose address is unknown, was taken to the Fordham Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from a scalp wound and possible concussion of the brain. Ellis was a passenger on a south-bound train on the Hudson River Railroad, and as the train was passing Spuyten Duyvil he stuck his head out of the window. He was struck a glancing blow by a north-bound train, and knocked unconscious. When the train reached Fordham he was removed in an ambulance.

DIXON ASSAILS LOW AGAIN

The Clergyman Characterizes the Candidate's Last Public Letter as Puerile.

COMPARISON WITH P. J. GLEASON

Campaign Methods of the Battle Axe Aspirant's Followers Declared to be More Manly Than Those of the Citizens' Union.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of the People's Church, Academy of Music, again devoted his preliminary talk yesterday morning to Mr. Low. He was frequently applauded in his attack on the Citizens' Union candidate. Something like half a dozen persons in his audience, however, showed that they did not relish his discourse by getting up and going out. One man arose and applauded when Mr. Dixon spoke of Mr. Low remaining a candidate, whatever might happen, and then left in apparent ill-humor.

"If Mr. Low's letter of acceptance was weak," said Mr. Dixon, "his proclamation of last Wednesday was puerile. In substance it was this: 'I am the only man fit to be Mayor of New York. If you want harmony, bow at my feet; otherwise it will be a stinging shame. I would be glad to have all parties nominate me and vote for me on any platform they prefer. I am my own platform. I am the great I Am, and there is not one like me in all the earth.'

"There are a number of reasons why Mr. Low's candidacy is a stench in the nostrils of thousands of fairly good people in this city. And there is an equal number of reasons why he can never be a union candidate against Tammany, to say nothing of the preposterous idea that such a man, nominated as he was, could ever be elected Mayor of this city.

Compared With Gleason.

First, Phariseeism. If there is any one thing that the average hard-headed American voter cannot stomach it is the bloated humbug that can stand up and solemnly declare 'I thank thee, Oh Lord, that I am not as other men,' and ask all other men to unite on him for that reason. The colossal insolence of Seth Low's present position in this campaign has no parallel in the history of a great city; unless that parallel be found in the person of the Hon. Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City. Gleason and Low were both nominated on the personal platform in practically the same way, except that Gleason's mass meeting of his 2,000 henchmen was more manly than the secret methods of the kid-gloved henchmen of Low. The Pharisaical champions of the Great Pharisee candidate continuously use the language of the gutter in referring to the chosen officers and leaders of the Republican Party. With awful accents of unutterable contempt they talk of 'Tom' Platt and 'Lem' Quigg, while with hushed breath they speak the glorious name of little 'Jimmy' Reynolds, the Young Men's Christian Association lightweight, as the Hon. James B. Reynolds. There may have been some wicked men Mayors of New York, and we may have others, but one thing is a dead certainty, no dude or Pharisee has ever or will ever preside over the destinies of this city.

"Second, cutthroat factional spite. Seth Low is now showing that he was not nominated to be a unifying force. The brains and the money back of his prosperous campaign were furnished by a few political scoreheads and cutthroats inside the Republican Party merely for the purpose of working out a contemptible and imbecile personal spite against Senator Platt. They have hired a lot of canvassers and henchmen and gathered a lot of children who are playing politics and imagine that they are saving New York. All this while leering personal hatred grins in the background at the farce.

Citizens' Union's Alleged Methods.

"Third, the methods of his campaigners would damn him though he were the greatest and purest man ever born in America. George Washington could not survive such methods. His managers have taken especial pains to insult the people who must organize and bring out the majority of the votes that they expect him to receive. This campaign has been conducted with a brazen Pharisaical impudence that is an insult to every man who has ever worked for this city or sacrificed for its people. We have been told morning, noon, and night for three months that Seth Low and Seth Low alone of three millions of our people is competent to be Mayor or to represent the business or moral interests of the people as Mayor. Such a man elected on such a platform and flattered by such fools as now manage his interests would be an irresponsible despot. Mr. Low's vulgar eagerness to make the fight, win or lose, the city be damned or saved, shows that his vanity appreciated the possibilities of such an office.

"Fourth, his bad faith to the public and to his 'hundred and two thousand' petitioners, whom he actually counts as a personal following, would harm him, if nothing else. He has not kept faith with the public. In order to get signers to his petition for a nomination, he solemnly promised to the people that he would only allow his name to be a unifying force for good government. When he got enough names to serve the purposes of the band of conspirators back of him, he gravely declared that conditions had changed. Did ever a Tammany politician show a more elastic conscience? Not only this, but he has refused to allow the public to see the roll of the so-called 102,000 voters. Why? The reason is patent to a thoughtful student of our politics. Thousands of the names are bogus; thousands of others are Tammany politicians, and thousands not voters, and other thousands of them merely expressed the desire that he might be the union candidate against Tammany, never dreaming of the use their names would be put to by the traitors who were trying to stab their own party in the back.

"Now these perfumed champions of the immaculate candidate cry, 'You must swallow Low or take Tammany.' The answer of at least 100,000 men will be, 'We will take Tammany if you stay in the field, of course, but before we vote for Seth Low we will vote for "Pat" Gleason, or the devil, or the Bard of Ramcat.'

Culture and Self-Government.

"This may be deplorable, but it is a simple fact. There are now 75,000 men in New York who would see Seth Low and his Citizens' Union sink to the bottomless pit before they would vote for him, though every faction and party should indorse him. Why will his friends continue their insane worship? The cause of municipal reform has already been disgraced by the methods of his campaigners, who have once more demonstrated the incapacity of a certain brand of alleged culture for self-government. We see once more that the deepest ignorance is generally found in the schools that stand for the highest culture, and the lowest brutality of life in the centres of material refinement and artificial manners.

"If Seth Low stays in the field—indorsed or not indorsed—Tammany wins, and this man alone will be branded with the responsibility. For this crime he can plead no rational excuse. He stands for no great moral principle. He proposes no great work of public improvement or social progress. His utterances and history have demonstrated his incapacity for any notable civic service. His only recommendation is himself. He stands before this city to-day upon the simple platform of the boldest, the most commonplace, and most vulgar egotism ever exhibited by a man of supposed culture and refinement.

"Will he persist in this course of stupid folly and criminal personal ambition to the end? If so, I believe he will not receive 25,000 votes in New York, but he will do one thing that will not have to be done again. He will give our people the correct measure of his manhood and professed patriotism."

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

Growth of the Luthern Congregation of St. Stephanus Since 1893.

The cornerstone of the new edifice of St. Stephanus's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was laid in the presence of a large congregation at 3 P. M. yesterday. The services began with music by A. Stoever's Orchestra. The Rev. A. E. Frey, pastor of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. W. Schoenfeld, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, delivered addresses, the former in German and the latter in English. The Rev. H. H. Rippe, pastor of St. Stephanus's Church, gave a history of it and laid the cornerstone.

St. Stephanus's Church was founded in 1893. The congregation worshipped at first in a small hall in One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, but in 1894 a chapel, which stands at the rear of the site of the new edifice, was erected at a cost of $10,000. The chapel proved to be too small in time, and it was determined to build a new house of worship, to cost about $30,000. It will be 40 by 90 feet in extent, with a brick basement and frame superstructure, the whole to be surmounted by a tower.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

QUERY FOR EVOLUTIONISTS.

Dr. Peters on the Climatic Susceptibility of Monkeys.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church yesterday morning on man's wonderful being. He took his text from Psalms cxxxix., 14: "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Among other things he said:

"If the theory of evolution is true, that monkeys have gone into the business of raising men, I would like those theories to explain how man has reached universal diffusion, while the gorilla is confined to a small tract of West Africa; the chimpanzee does not extend beyond the region limited by the parallels 12 north and south, and the orang outang is limited to the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Why are these animals, so nearly allied to man's structure, so restricted and strictly equatorial? Man alone can live everywhere."

METHODIST PROJECT IN HARLEM.

A Probable Change Leads to the Building of an Institutional Church.

Two Hebrew congregations are considering the purchase of the St. James Methodist Church edifice, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, with the parsonage adjoining. The price asked is $110,000. These congregations are to hold a meeting during the coming week to decide upon the matter. The church building has been twice condemned by the city Inspectors, and when the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Tipple, went there in April, he found the congregation worshipping in the chapel. Some supporting timbers were put in, and it was again possible to use the main building. It was erected less than thirty years ago.

An active member of the congregation of St. James said yesterday: "Our church needs in Harlem a great institutional centre. In the event of the sale of St. James, such a centre will undoubtedly be founded, with the present St. James congregation as the nucleus. The Rev. Mr. Tipple, under whose pastorate the new Grace Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was erected, was called to St. James for the sole purpose of solving this problem. Our people are in hearty accord with him."

MONEY FOR MISSIONARIES.

Dr. MacArthur's Church Completes Its Promised $3,500.

Besides the usual offering a special collection was taken up yesterday morning at Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, for the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union, the latter of which is devoted to foreign work. Last Spring, when the denomination determined to raise a fund of half a million, Calvary Church pledged itself to contribute $3,500. Before his sermon yesterday the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur made a special appeal, saying that the contribution must be made up at that time. He announced at the close of the service that, with subscriptions previously received, and yesterday's collection, the whole $3,500 was assured.

In the course of his appeal for funds Dr. MacArthur said that he had been making a special study of the subject, and had found that the Baptists maintained foreign missionaries at a less cost per capita than any other denomination. Including the native missionaries this cost is but $209.43 per annum for each person. Each foreign missionary maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, costs about $60 more per year than the Baptists, while every Presbyterian costs more than $100 more. The doctor added, rather tartly:

"I learn that each missionary sent out by the Christian Alliance, of which Dr. Simpson is the head, costs $490.10 a year. This is the body which holds those frenzied meetings where they give rings and watches and things, and they boast of the great work they do for a little money."

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH HOUSE.

Elaborately Planned and Equipped for Religio-Social Work.

The new parish house of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, was used for the first time yesterday. The house, which is to be connected with the rectory when fully completed, and to cost, with the new rectory, about $70,000, is a memorial of the late Dr. T. M. Peters, a former rector. The Sunday school room is about fifty feet square, and has opening out of it three rooms about thirty feet square. Besides, there is a gallery containing infant class rooms, the whole auditorium accommodating about 1,000 children.

On the first floor of the building are four large rooms for storing clothing for distribution; a sewing room containing 200 square feet of floor space, a Country Association office, a library and reading room containing 300 feet of floor space, and rooms for curates, choir, missionary society, and Superintendent. In the basement are boy's clubrooms, a room for the clinic, with a separate outside entrance; a gymnasium, with separate dressing rooms, to be used when the gymnasium is used by boys and girls; bathrooms in great numbers, and one large room, in which is a complete laundry, so arranged that poor people may use it on paying a nominal sum, the clothes being dried indoors. There are also a dining room, with a pantry and a kitchen. The heating apparatus is unique, the boiler being placed in the open area between the church and the parish house, so that either church or parish house boiler can be used for either building. Electricity and gas are both provided, the former by a plant belonging to the church.

The rector of St Michael's is the Rev. John P. Peters, son of the man in memory of whom the parish house was built.

SCUDDER WANTS THE REFERENDUM

The Proposed Anti-Gambling Amendment in New Jersey.

The Rev. John L. Scudder officiated in the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night. He delivered his final discourse in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment. It was entitled "A Last Shot at the Gamblers."

"The State of New Jersey," said he, "is thoroughly aroused over the anti-gambling amendment and realizes the importance of the special election next Tuesday. On Wednesday morning I believe the papers will announce a victory for law and order. It is now generally understood that the object of this amendment is not to put a stop to horse racing. No sensible person objects to that. The horse is a noble animal, and a fast horse is preferable to a slow one. Racing is not a sin, but gambling at race tracks is a curse both to individuals and the community. We have had enough of it in New Jersey, and we are so well satisfied with the present anti-gambling statute that we want it written into the Constitution of the State, where it will be beyond the tinkering of venal Legislatures. Without this amendment our so-called representatives at Trenton could legalize gambling whenever they pleased. It is well known that the average Legislature can be bought as easily as men buy turnips or potatoes. The State House is virtually a market where statutes are on sale. Without such an amendment the ready cash of the gambling fraternity will at some opportune moment purchase the nefarious privileges they desire and again inaugurate the disgraceful practices of Guttenberg and Gloucester.

"There is in this country a growing distrust of representative government, and it is eminently fitting that the people should vote directly on great matters that concern themselves and the welfare of the State. The coming election will be a referendum—that is, the people themselves will create legislation without the intervention of untried representatives. We shall make the law ourselves, and not vote that others shall make the laws for us. This is pure democracy, and I believe in it; and I hope the day will come when this principle will apply to all important legislation and not only to amendments to the Constitution."

Sunday Work for the Amendment.

TRENTON, Sept. 26.—All through New Jersey to-day the anti-race track amendment to the Constitution was the subject of discussion in the churches and in mass meetings held by persons and associations who desire that the amendment shall be adopted by a vote of the people Tuesday. The general expectation is that the amendment will prevail.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

•Finest Flavor•Fairest Price•

SEMINARY CHAPEL REDECORATED.

Imitation of English Church Art at the Union Theological.

During the Summer vacation the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary has undergone great alteration. The interior of the chapel has been entirely redecorated in oil colors, the scheme having been worked out in rich reds and green in English Gothic designs, taken from the famous Wells Cathedral and the historic Tattersall Church, in Lincolnshire. This scheme has been made to harmonize with the beautifully carved pulpit furniture and reredos of oak, all of which were designed by William A. Potter, the architect, a brother of Bishop Potter.

The most important and striking part of the decorative plan is a series of five paintings on canvas by Maitland Armstrong and his daughter, Miss Helen M. Armstrong, of this city. They are conspicuously placed in the reredos behind and above the pulpit, and represent the enthroned Saviour in the middle, with the four evangelists on either hand. Standing on His right are the life-size figures of St. Matthew and St. Mark, and on His left, St. Luke and St. John. These paintings are original compositions, and are executed in low tones of brown and red on a gold ground. They are surrounded by rich carving in an old gold finish. The whole is said to be a gift to the seminary by one of its friends.

CATHOLIC MISSION WORK.

Dominican, Paulist, and Jesuit Fathers Start on Preaching Tours This Week.

Dominican, Paulist, and Jesuit Roman Catholic missionaries are to leave New York this week in large numbers to undertake their Autumn work. They go to almost every part of the country. Two bands of the Dominican Fathers are to preach during the next two months in the New England States, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. Father McKenna is the traveling Superior of the missions, and his assistants are the Rev. Fathers De Cantillon, McFeely, Goggins, Kernan, Splinter, Brucks, and Keelby. Several bands of missionary fathers are about to go out from the mother house of the Paulists at West Fifty-ninth Street. Some of these missions will be to Catholics exclusively, while others will be to non-Catholics only. They are also making preparations for a large and important mission at their home church during the Winter, the first week of which will be devoted to Catholics and the second week to non-Catholics.

The Jesuit missionary band will commence their missionary work in earnest this week. Father Himmel will be the acting Superior, and during the season many New York churches, as well as those of Brooklyn, will be visited.

DR. ABBOTT REPLIES TO MR. MILLS.

Difference in Their Conception of the Message of Christ.

In the course of his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott alluded to recent utterances of the Rev. B. Fay Mills. He took issue with Mr. Mills's theological views, as stated in a letter to The Independent and The Congregationalist. Dr. Abbott said that Mr. Mills's statements were theologically indefinite, but that this was also true of the position of the Unitarian denomination, to which Mr. Mills had gone. He then read a portion of the latter's statement, in which occurs the following:

"By the preaching of the doctrine of progress I think men should be convicted of the sin of loving the lower in place of the higher good, and of choosing that which has been in place of that which is to be, and may be summoned to the holiest life of Christlike faith and self-devotion. Until I have more light I cannot conceive a greater message than this."

Dr. Abbott held that Mr. Mills's departure from the Evangelical body to the Unitarian denomination was not a matter of great importance, but that his answer to the question, "What is the message of Christ to His Church?" was vitally important. This was the point on which he found himself in disagreement with Mr. Mills. The latter's understanding of the message was summed up in a conviction of sin and a summons to a life of faith, and he believed that men must be convinced that they were sinners and induced to begin a new life. Dr. Abbott agreed with Mr. Mills in this, but believed that the Gospel message went much further. The Evangelical conception of Christ's message was that it was the proclamation of the fact that man can summon to his aid a power to live this new life, and that this fact was historically attested by the death and resurrection of Jesus.

The religion of Jesus was to Mr. Mills summed up in love to God and man, while to Dr. Abbott the message of God's love to His children and His help to the life of love were vastly more important than either love to God or love to man. The message was to Mr. Mills the enunciation of a new law, while to Evangelical Christians it was the revelation of a new power, making a new life possible.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Led.

Mrs. Ballington Booth appeared at the volunteers' meeting at Cooper Union last night. It was the first gathering she has attended since the beginning of the Summer. She led the meeting, aided by Col. Miller, editor of The Gazette. There was a big crowd present.

Railroad Men's Bible Study Rally.

The "State Bible study rally" was kept at the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, G. A. Warburton, and C. F. Jewell. The choir of St. Mary's led the singing.

Plymouth's "Rally Sunday."

Yesterday was "Rally Sunday" at the Bethel and Mayflower branches of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. At each branch there was a large attendance. In the Bethel addresses were made by Dr. Lyman Abbott, W. V. Tupper, and I. Augustus Stanwood, and in the Mayflower by Dr. Abbott, R. D. Jaques, and W. B. Boorum. In the evening E. C. Sedgwick addressed the Mayflower.

SERVICE ON A WARSHIP.

The Crew of the Cruiser New York Attend Religious Ceremonies.

Shortly after the crew of the cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, now at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., were called to quarters yesterday morning, a broad white pennant with a black cross in the centre was floated above the Stars and Stripes on the flagstaff at the stern of the vessel. This is the only flag that is ever hoisted above the American ensign on any of the warships. It is the sign that divine service is being held on board the vessel.

The service was held yesterday, as usual, on the gun deck, almost amidships. After inspection, the men arranged the mess benches on this part of the deck for the service. Nearly all the crew, numbering 500 men, attended.

The service was that of the Episcopal Church, and was conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. Alfred L. Royce. It lasted about an hour. A number of women connected with the churches on shore usually render the musical portion of the service, assisted by the ship's band. This was the case yesterday.

The men have no duty to perform on Sunday. Yesterday was spent in entertaining friends on board the vessel and showing them the working of the big guns, the machinery, and other death-dealing devices attached to the warship. A large number of visitors were on board the vessel.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

Impressive Services Held Last Night in Every Synagogue and Temple in the City.

The Jewish New Year was ushered in last night with much pomp and ceremony. Every synagogue and temple in the city, besides dozens of halls that have been turned into places of worship, were brilliantly illumined and were packed to the doors. In almost every instance admission was by ticket, but, nevertheless, hundreds of persons flocked to the exercises in the vain hope of being admitted.

Provision is usually made to accommodate strangers after the seat holders have been cared for, but last night there seemed to be no room anywhere, and as a result hundreds of people were turned away.

The reformed congregations had brief but impressive services, and listened to short discourses on the importance of to-day's festival. The orthodox temples, however, went through the elaborate ceremonial, and it was fully 9 o'clock before their devotional exercises were ended, though the time set for the beginning was 6 o'clock.

To-day the festival will be universally observed by Jews throughout the world, and the services in every Jewish place of worship will be carried out with great ceremony. Special musical services have been provided in the larger temples, while even the smaller congregations have additional readers and singers to assist in the celebration.

In the orthodox synagogues services will begin at an early hour, while the reformed Jews will not assemble before 9 o'clock. Most Jewish business houses will be closed to-day and New Year's Day, being more of a devotional festival, no social functions will be attended by the adherents to the ancient faith.

In the down-town districts, especially in the vicinity of Hester, Ludlow, Allen, and Eldridge Streets, every loft or hall at all suitable for the purpose has been turned into a provisional place of worship. In many instances the places were not provided with the legal fire escapes and appurtenances requisite for compliance with the ordinances of the Building Department.

A force of Building Inspectors invaded the district yesterday and made a careful examination of all the proposed congregating places. Wherever necessary they enforced the regulations and in consequence considerable activity in the erection of impromptu fire escapes was displayed. In some of the halls the windows were barred and the bars were removed and made way for ladders to serve as fire escapes.

Orders were issued from Police Headquarters to permit Jewish dealers to transact business yesterday, and the marts of Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets presented their usual Friday afternoon appearance. Brisk trading was the order of the day and the tardy buyers took advantage of the leniency of the police. Even the stores on the Bowery were open all day and did quite a good business.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Desires That Are Fruitless.

From The Northern Christian Advocate, (Methodist,) Syracuse, N. Y.

There are Christians who desire the high attainments in spiritual life which others have reached, yet they do nothing more than to indolently desire.

Text for the New Year.

From The Jewish Messenger, New York.

Israel and humanity—that is a fitting text for the New Year. The Jew needs the world's broadening impulse, and the world requires the ethical foundations of the Jew.

Sunday School Hymnology.

From The Watchman, (Baptist,) Boston.

At the anniversaries of our national societies next year it might not be out of place to start a movement for the reform of Sunday school hymnology. We do not know of a book in common use in our schools that comes up to the mark. Many of the rhyming jingles, destitute of poetry or piety, that are incorporated into the books made to sell, are a disgrace to our common Christianity.

Ministerial Intelligence Offices.

From The Standard, (Baptist,) Chicago.

No, the sort of "intelligence office" we need is to supply intelligence to the Pulpit Committees that expect to get a first-class man on a fourth-class salary, and to the ministers who are still looking for fields where there are no "peculiar conditions." There are no such fields, and no "intelligence office" could give much assistance in discovering them.

Dangerous Pulpit Experiment.

From The Observer, (Presbyterian,) New York.

The bright wife of a Jersey pastor lately urged him to eschew "literary efforts" in the pulpit, remarking that what the people would note in such cases might not be so much the literary element as the effort. Certainly, the average audience detects it when the preacher is straining after an effect and deals with forced fire, regulation rhetoric, and stale indignation.

Knowing About and Knowing.

From The Christian Advocate, (Methodist,) New York.

Knowing about God is like the sick man's knowing the name, residence, and skill of the surgeon or physician who might restore or relieve him, yet never availing himself of his skill; or like the criminal, fully aware of an accessible advocate competent to secure an acquittal or a mitigation of penalty, yet never retaining him for his defense. Knowing about God is of no worth unless it leads to knowing Him.

Effect of the Puritan Sabbath.

From The Religious Herald, (Congregationalist,) Hartford, Conn.

In the United States the practical effect of the Puritan Sabbath has been beyond computation. It has thus far created and almost universally governed popular habits, customs, and beliefs. Unsupported, as it is, either by Scripture or by history, it has served a good purpose.

Religious Fellowship.

From The Christian Register, (Unit'n.) Boston.

No fellowship between men of different forms of religious belief is possible, of course, without the spirit of toleration in which each man is ready to see that others besides himself have glimpses of the one truth which all are seeking; but, that the fellowship may be strengthening and uplifting, toleration and breadth must not tempt to vagueness or superficiality or insincerity or to disloyalty in any form to the individual conviction.

Utilitarianism.

From The Churchman, (Episcopalian,) New York.

But we confess that, representing as we do a historic Church, we are inclined to have faith in a historic system of culture that has developed many generations of noble and pure-minded men. In other words, we believe that there is a connection between the Church and classical culture that is both deep-rooted and logical, and we are free to say that we look with no little uneasiness upon the growing tendency in America to discourage all educational training that is not plainly utilitarian.

No Theory Is Needed.

From The Examiner, (Baptist,) New York.

If we are not in error, there is a disposition on the part of the theologians of to-day to decline to formulate a theory of the atonement, and to present it to men as a fact to be received and acted upon. As an expression of God's love, it meets the demand of the heart and the conscience, even though it does not adapt itself to man's very limited understanding. The physician does not shrink from prescribing remedies, the patient does not hesitate to accept remedies, though neither the one nor the other can furnish a theory of their action.

Drifters.

From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate, (Methodist.)

Some men never get their faith anchored in any good holding ground, and drift from one church and creed to another—a Methodist for a while, then a Baptist, a Presbyterian, and so on. We do not raise any question of the sincerity of these men, but it looks as if they had never "digged deep" to find a sure foundation for any of their beliefs. And it is quite certain that men of this class cannot be held in high esteem by any thoughtful people.

A New Year's Greeting.

From The American Hebrew, New York.

"Bless mankind at large." With this prayer a cantor in New York City closes his final invocation of grace on Sabbaths and holidays. With the same inclusive liberality of feeling the Jewish people on this Rosh Hashanah extend greetings to the whole world of humanity; for the creation, which we celebrate on that day, was the means of preparing an abode and seat of action for all creatures, great and small. Come and rejoice with us and receive the same quickening impulse and reviving consolation.

Personal Influence of Teachers.

From The Religious Herald, (Bap.,) Richmond, Va.

We send our young preachers and our boys to our colleges and universities, but our text-books cannot influence them for good as their contact with our Broaduses, our Plumers, our Duncans. The trained intellect, the well-stored memory, the cultivated taste are well, but cannot take the place of a great, strong heart, a robust, independent thinker—we need a man. Next to coming in contact with Christ by a living faith, and His word by an appreciative heart and a willing mind, is contact with a great and good—a Christ-like man.

Each Day's New Life.

From Zion's Herald, (Methodist,) Boston.

Spiritual recoveries are as swift as thought and will. And so, when a man fully realizes that the power is constantly in himself to become what he will, spiritually, the advent of a new day always suggests such wonderful, such blessed possibilities! The very act of waking to the light of morning is an invitation to new spiritual life. Something of the spirit of God seems to rush into the soul with the morning gladness and vigor and purity, and to fill it with ever-deepening and broadening desire for more abundant spiritual life.

Christian Endeavorers.

From The Interior, (Presbyterian,) Chicago.

And they are sound on the whole question—that is, they are Christians. The endeavor of the Endeavorers is to be better Christians, and that is the sum total of the purpose and object of the organizations. That is all there of it. The mutual interdenominational recognition of each other by these societies, is the recognition that the members of the societies in all the denominations are endeavoring to be better Christians, and that is the whole of what is involved in this mutual recognition. Certainly Christianity cannot be reduced to purer and simpler terms.

The Church Graduate.

From The Sunday School Times, (Philadelphia.)

When one graduates from school he is expected to enter some higher institution of learning, or the wider range of business and professional activities. This changed and marked upward step is rightly called commencement. Corresponding with this exodus from our colleges, a great many young persons cease their attendance at church or Sunday school. They have not completed the course of religion, in study or in attainments of character. No diploma has been given them by the proper authorities. They have not accepted a call of more important service One who forsakes the worship of God in company with His saints, cannot pass to any nobler sphere of employment. The church graduate drops out of the great school of Christ, drops into unworthy ways, and keeps dropping through life and beyond. One who breaks away from fellowship with the Saviour and His servants upon earth slides backward, no matter the swift energy of his Sunday Summer sports. The church graduate steps out into spiritual chaos. That is his commencement.

SMOKE MASTIFF PLUG CUT BRIGHT MILD & PURE

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., RICHMOND, VA.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605-607-609 Broadway,
Corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, N. Y.
299 Broadway, N. Y.
1197 Broadway, N. Y.
1361 Broadway, N. Y.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FALL STYLES NOW READY.

WOODBURY REMOVES FACIAL BLEMISHES. 127 W. 42D ST.

Carpet Cleansing.

Largest in the World. Every Detail.
The Thos. J. Stewart Co.
1,554 B'way, N. Y.; 1,238 Bedford Ave., B'klyn. Erie & 5th Sts., Jersey City. Tel. Connections. STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING VANS.

Digestion's Friend

Packing-house lard, with all of its impurities and offensive qualities, has been supplanted in the kitchens of thousands of discriminating housewives by COTTOLENE, the use of which means better food, better health.

COTTOLENE

is pure vegetable oil, combined with wholesome, digestible beef suet. It is endorsed by physicians as healthful and recommended by cooking experts as preferable to all animal fats for shortening and frying purposes.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Little Minister—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sign of the Cross—8:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:15.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL—Sergt. Hickey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Charge Alley—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Led Astray—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—The Cat and the Cherub—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

DANGEROUS TACTICS.

PLATT has got all his organs and his emissaries in and about Tammany to talking silver again. The Democratic platform is to reaffirm that of Chicago. The candidate will be a man who voted for BRYAN. Repudiation will be the issue. This is the gossip which has wonderfully revived since PLATT nominated Gen. TRACY.

This is good politics, but mighty bad patriotism. PLATT reasons that if the Democrats should put up a Bryanite candidate on a repudiation platform the story of last year would be repeated. The Citizens' Union movement would be overwhelmed in the great uprising against the public dishonor of allowing the immoral doctrines of the Chicago platform to be sanctioned in a New York City election. Mr. Low would withdraw, and Gen. TRACY or some other Republican would be elected.

We do not care to question the correctness of this reasoning. It may be sound. But it is dangerous to a degree which makes the intrigue to revive the silver issue a public crime.

Every right-thinking man, every patriotic citizen, ought to pray for the disappearance of that perilous issue from our politics. It is disappearing. Mr. GORMAN suppressed it in Maryland. The Democratic State Committee of New York have suppressed it. The Democrats of Steuben and of Queens have succeeded in keeping it out of sight. It is on its way to extinction. THOMAS C. PLATT is doing his utmost to keep it alive, to project it into the campaign for the election of a Mayor of New York.

Republican rule at Albany has become so detestable in this city and Brooklyn that the Democrats might win the election in spite of their silver platform. We do not believe they would, but re-enforced by the anti-Platt sentiment, and profiting by the awakened hostility to everything Republican this year, they would poll a prodigious vote. It might exceed PLATT'S vote. At any rate, the fear of what they might do and the terror of a renewal of the great struggle of last year would kill Fall trade and send values tumbling back to their old level. And in the event of a Democratic triumph the free-coinage men all over the country would pluck up fresh courage and begin to form their lines for 1900.

It is a wicked, flagitious, and abominable design that PLATT'S organs and PLATT'S emissaries are engaged in promoting.

EUROPE'S DISGRACE.

The shame and pain which have wrung from Mr. GLADSTONE so passionate a protest will be the recurring affliction of civilized Europe until the concert shall have been destroyed by the uprooting of absolutism in the German Empire and the extinction of militarism in Central and Eastern Europe. That "hatred and distrust" of each other which have betrayed the powers into arranging a treaty which practically effaces the Kingdom of Greece and leaves Turkey, that fount and origin of iniquities, stronger than she has been since the Crimean War, will endure until the people's rule is substituted for the rule of a mad Kaiser in Germany, for scheming Ministers in Austro-Hungary, and for a puny Czar swayed by corrupt officials in Russia.

The liberation of Greece shed lustre on the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Her enslavement to the Berlin bankers, scarcely less cruel and exacting than the unspeakable Turk, stains and dishonors its closing years. The iniquity of the treaty the powers have imposed on her is not extenuated by recalling the fact that Greece brought this disaster on herself by her rashness. There is measure even in retribution. The Christian powers have exalted the infidel and abased to the dust their kith and kin.

With Thessaly left in the indefinite possession of the Turk, what becomes of Lord SALISBURY'S solemn assurance that "Of course, no Christian territory will be allowed to pass again under Ottoman control"? If Germany's part in this crime has been monstrous, England's has been contemptible.

MR. COCKRAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

President Low should have consulted Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN before writing his letter of acceptance. The letter displeases Mr. COCKRAN not more by what it contains than by what it omits. In the opinion of this candid critic non-partisanship is a myth and civil service reform is a humbug. He does not understand the one, and he always voted against the other. As Mr. Low embraces both these childish delusions he cannot have the support of Mr. COCKRAN.

But Mr. COCKRAN'S constructive mind has evolved schemes of municipal and social development that Mr. Low is incapable of conceiving. He treats the letter of acceptance like an extension table that can be pieced out indefinitely and offers its author his pick of many available leaves for that purpose:

"Would he favor the removal of the penitentiaries, the almhouses, and the hospitals from the East River islands to other sites, and the conversion of these sea-washed spaces into parks which would present unrivaled opportunities to the masses for the enjoyment of the bicycle and other forms of exercise, while women, children, and invalids from the most crowded districts could easily reach them for the enjoyment of pure and wholesome air?

"Would Mr. Low favor the acquisition by the city of Coney Island Beach, at least from Norton's Point to the Brighton Beach Hotel, the erection there of a comprehensive system of bathhouses as well as on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands; the establishment of easy means of access to those places, either by the city or by private enterprise, at a trifling fare?"

Why stop with bicycle paths and bathhouses? Would Mr. Low favor the acquisition of the Long Island barrens and the laying out of municipal golf links and polo grounds, made accessible by steam and trolley roads operated by the city? There are tens of thousands of overworked bank clerks, brokers, real estate agents, ministers, auctioneers, editors, lawyers, shopkeepers, insurance men, walking delegates, and tailors in this city who would be benefited in mind and body by a nice game of polo or a pleasant round of the links once or twice a week. They can't afford to belong to the Country Club or to St. Andrew's. They may break down if the city doesn't exercise its paternal care in their behalf. What does Mr. Low say?

Let the city do everything is a fashionable cry just now. The failure of Philadelphia's half century of municipal gas-making comes as an opportune corrective of the dreamy and half-baked State Socialism of the day. The Philadelphians have at length discovered that their city has been supplying them with bad and not cheap gas at an annual loss of from $150,000 to $250,000, and now they want to lease the plant to a private corporation. Mr. COCKRAN'S scheme of a municipal bathing beach at Coney Island is of a piece with many other whirligigs that buzz in the brains of those who feel it to be their Christian duty to sit down and think out some plan for making everybody happy at the public expense.

THE REAL UNION.

The address of Mr. ECKELS, the Controller of the Currency, at Denver last week was an incident of more than momentary interest. The Controller has been a very active, able, and efficient advocate of the gold standard, and of a reform of the currency that would leave no chance for any kind of money depending for its value upon the fiat of the Government. That he should be invited by bankers of Denver, the headquarters of the free-silver movement, to address them, is in itself worthy of remark. The speech itself was still more so.

Mr. ECKELS did not evade the question of the currency; he made a temperate and courteous but very distinct reference to it; but what is especially noteworthy in his address is the clearness and force with which he stated the principle on which the unity of all sections, all classes, all parties in our country rests. This principle, briefly stated, is that it is the controlling interest of all to work together. On the one hand, the more completely we do work together the more sure and rapid must be our progress, the more secure our prosperity. On the other hand—and this is the most interesting fact, because it is not a mere generalization, but the teaching of experience—the greater our progress and prosperity the stronger is the tendency toward union.

The founders of the Government of the United States were clear-headed, shrewd, and long-sighted men; in nothing did they show this more completely than in providing that there should be within the Republic no political barriers to trade. They took from the States the power to levy duties, or coin money, or issue bills of credit; they forbade preference of the ports of one State over those of another; they prohibited taxes on inter-State commerce, which they placed under Federal regulation; they provided for uniform adjudication between citizens of different States, for uniform taxation, and for uniform naturalization; and they laid the sure and deep foundations for absolute free trade within the frontiers of the Union. When they did this, the actual Union was but a thinly settled, narrow strip between the Atlantic and the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, and the utmost dreams of the founders hardly embraced more than the western slope of the mountains. But the principle they laid down for what was then the Union, and for the territory they thought might be included in it, has proved sound and fruitful for a domain stretching from ocean to ocean and from the Arctic Circle to the Tropic of Cancer, and for a people inhabiting regions then unknown and unimagined.

The tremendous evolution of the United States has not been reached without severe shocks and trials of which it seemed that the struggle of last year was one of the most formidable. The echoes of that struggle have hardly yet died on our ears, but its passions have pretty well vanished from our hearts. And this was largely due to that intimate unity of essential interest to which Mr. ECKELS called attention. We have all of us come to realize that we cannot quarrel seriously one section with another without, in the old-fashioned phrase, "quarreling with our bread and butter." What is really best for the dwellers by the sea is in the long run equally best for those in the mountains or in the vast inland plains and valleys.

There is another phase of this truth that was not pertinent to the occasion of Mr. ECKELS'S address, but which, we are convinced, will not long be ignored by the American people. This is that the healthful and pregnant principle of general freedom and equality established within our broad borders by the fathers, under which the infinitely varied energies of all sections, classes, occupations, individuals, have been so splendidly developed, is just as sound and will work as well beyond our borders. When this is understood, as it is bound to be, the enterprise and courage of Americans, now hampered by tariff restrictions, will find even a wider field, and will win throughout the world new areas of beneficent and prosperous activity.

THE AUGUST EXPORT RETURNS.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics show a continuance of the rapid advance in domestic exports. The following are the figures for the eight months to Sept. 1 for the past three years, (000 omitted:)

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Breadstuffs	$74,195	$98,370	$124,282
Cotton	95,223	99,437	93,788
Mineral oils	34,405	40,740	39,416
Provisions	85,289	83,615	86,676
Cattle and hogs	15,842	24,073	24,809
Total	$304,954	$346,236	$368,971

It will be seen that nearly the whole of this increase is in breadstuffs. The following table shows the amount of exports of breadstuffs from the various customs districts for the month of August, 1896 and 1897, and for the eight months ending with August of each year:

Districts.	Aug., '96.	Aug., '97.
Baltimore	2,394,453	6,807,844
Boston	1,546,505	1,977,078
Newport News	854,673	1,182,858
New York	3,349,537	6,429,721
Norfolk	556,508	464,619
Philadelphia	770,195	1,700,341
Galveston	276,828	1,257,052
New Orleans	810,060	1,636,389
Puget Sound	69,818	72,671
San Francisco	1,717,107	2,248,331
Willamette	221,080	.....
Duluth	440,065	222,752
Superior	423,064	105,022
Other districts	981,182	1,388,854
Total	14,411,407	25,502,532

Districts.	8 mos., '96.	8 mos., '97.
Baltimore	14,489,977	22,903,267
Boston	9,840,181	11,781,726
Newport News	6,305,593	8,126,482
New York	29,753,286	39,191,394
Norfolk	3,019,764	3,140,444
Philadelphia	4,505,167	8,196,329
Galveston	1,599,883	2,636,504
New Orleans	6,642,462	7,939,927
Puget Sound	1,709,026	1,523,547
San Francisco	10,357,894	9,388,226
Willamette	2,399,351	1,567,972
Duluth	1,526,768	1,067,627
Superior	2,569,585	1,334,299
Other districts	3,710,705	5,394,014
Total	98,369,866	124,281,888

These figures show that the ratio of increase of exports from New York to the total increase was a little higher in August of this year and in the eight months ending with August than in 1896, but while the share of New York remains nearly stationary that of other cities, notably Baltimore and Philadelphia, has advanced in a very marked degree—Baltimore by over 50 per cent. and Philadelphia by 80 per cent. on the eight months and still more on the single month of August.

COLLIS AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The condition of Fifth Avenue is a monument to the inefficiency of the Commissioner of Public Works. But it is only the most conspicuous evidence of what may be seen on a smaller scale wherever work is going on under the direction of the department. The contractors take their own time and work in their own way without the least reference to the rights or interests of the public, which the Commissioner of Public Works is already supposed to protect. Upper Park Avenue was torn up a month and more ago in anticipation of a new pavement. The householders have been subjected during all this interval to the resulting inconvenience and unsightliness, and the new pavement is not laid yet. For weeks after the old pavement was torn up not another step was taken toward laying the new pavement.

This inefficiency in the doing of public work is more glaring by reason of the contrast between it and the efficiency with which equally extensive private work is doing at the same time. The excavation and construction for the electric line in Madison and Fourth Avenues and the Bowery have been pushed to the utmost. It will have been completed in fewer days than Gen. COLLIS will have taken weeks, almost than he will have taken months, to complete the work in Fifth Avenue. To do such work as fast as possible is the best way to minimize the public inconvenience from the doing it at all. But the Metropolitan Company is doing its work with as much regard as possible to the interest of the public while the work is in progress. Gen. COLLIS is doing his work with an absolute disregard for the interest of the public, of which he is the official guardian. And the work of the Metropolitan Company is only the most conspicuous of many private undertakings which point the same moral of the inefficiency of the Department of Public Works. The reconstruction of the Grand Central Station and the construction of the great buildings arising down town all confront Gen. COLLIS with the comparison of business-like methods and competent administration with his methods and his administration.

There is a useful moral to be extracted from Gen. COLLIS. He is the one conspicuous failure of the Strong administration. He is also the one member of that administration who is conspicuous in Platt politics. In this view it is almost worth having him as an object lesson in this campaign to point the contrast between partisan or bi-partisan and non-partisan municipal government. The voters who contemplate and compare the Department of Public Works with the Department of Street Cleaning will need no further enlightenment upon the difference between what Senator PLATT wants and what the Citizens' Union wants.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"The divinity that" did "hedge about" an author so late as one generation ago is pretty well worn out. With the presses of a hundred towns vomiting "books" that give, and are meant to give, to the reader food for only an hour's rapid skimming, and with the immense volume of periodicals in which everything that cannot be made "complete in one number" is served in installments, the peculiar dignity of him who bears the name of author is greatly lessened. But there was never so keen an interest in all that concerns the makers of books, and especially there was never so keen an interest among the makers themselves. The wrongs of authors in their dependence on the publishers, formerly the subject of much private and epistolary complaint, are now the subject of voluminous discussion in public, thanks largely to the number of journals and magazines whose publishers have little in common with those attacked and are ready to circulate the attacks, if they are interesting enough.

In this discussion the side of the publishers is not often given a hearing, partly because business men are not fond of publicity for their affairs, partly because defense is never so attractive subject matter as assault, and partly because the publishers, if the truth must be told, have something better to do. There is, nevertheless, a publisher's side, and in a revised edition of his manual, "Authors and Publishers," issued in 1883, Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM has not only given that side, but has gone very candidly and carefully over the whole subject, has undertaken to cover both sides, and has, moreover, a practical suggestion to make for the avoidance or adjustment of such differences as are now only too frequent.

The substance of his explanation of most of the trouble which has excited authors is, briefly, that it is very difficult for the author to be a business man, to understand the conditions attending the sale of his product, and the obligations on the one part and on the other that grow out of that process. In reality the relation is, in part, that of a manufacturer to the jobber or the commission merchant. The relation is much more complex than this, however, for what the author manufactures is only manuscript. The publisher may buy this outright, or may agree to dispose of it on commission, but in either case he must put it through a further and more or less costly process of manufacture—he must make books of it—before he can get a profit, whether from his purchase or from his commission. The contribution of the author may be of very great value, or of none, but in any case money must be spent upon it before it can find readers and a market. This is a commercial venture. The author risks the time and labor—equivalent to money—he has expended; the publisher risks his money and his services, equivalent to money. These common risks impose mutual obligations, which must be adjusted, partly by agreement, partly by the custom of the business, or by law. Out of this adjustment in a business that certainly is peculiarly hazardous, arise the difficulties between the two classes, which Mr. PUTNAM treats in excellent spirit and with much good sense and shrewdness.

The suggestion for the promotion of this adjustment which Mr. PUTNAM makes is the creation of Boards of Arbitration through the agency of such a body as the British Association of Authors or the Société des Gens de Lettres of Paris in conjunction with an equally representative association of publishers. "To the decision of such a court," he says, "could safely be referred the larger part, if not all, of those questions concerning publishing relations or the business status of literary productions which must, under present conditions, be fought out in courts of law." "The most distinctive advantage to be looked for would be in the personal knowledge and experience which the authors and publishers, acting as arbitrators, would possess concerning the real nature of the matters in issue, and the precedents and customs connected with such matters, a class of knowledge which cannot be looked for in the jury room or on the bench of an ordinary court of justice."

This is in the line of the evolution of like relations in modern society. It will take time to develop it, and it will undoubtedly encounter numerous difficulties even under the most favorable conditions, while for a long time its application will be futile or impracticable in a large class of cases. But the principle is sound, because it goes to the root of the trouble, misunderstanding, or ignorance as to the full facts. There are authors to whom nothing short of a special revelation could make their duties and rights in a matter of business intelligible; but for all but hopeless cases a full hearing before an impartial board in which their class was represented would be effective.

We trust that the Citizens' Union is diligently engaged in the work of completing its ticket. So good a beginning deserves a fine ending. Supporters of the non-partisan principle will find it easier to vote an entire ticket by marking a cross at the top of the ballot than to pick out worthy candidates among the nominees of the political parties.

The best plea made in extenuation of COLLIS'S incompetence and dawdling in Fifth Avenue is that "it has never been the policy of the department to allow night work." It was not the policy of the red men who inhabited this island four hundred years ago to build twenty-two-story buildings and deal in cotton futures. But the white men drove the Indians away with a sharp stick and established a white man's policy adapted to his needs and capable of progressive development. If Gen. COLLIS were laying water pipes in Siberia or Philadelphia nobody would be inconvenienced by his "policy" of allowing the contractor to work one-third of the time. In Fifth Avenue a policy appropriate to the environment is demanded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two large consignments—some 10,000 packages in all—of American fruits of the distinctly perishable sort reached the London market in good condition last week, and were sold at auction at prices eminently satisfactory to the shippers. This marks the success, and on a large scale, of an enterprise that never would have been undertaken by persons not possessed of much courage or carried through except by those with much persistence. The difficulties in the way were many, and had long been considered insuperable, but the American fruit growers and dealers needed a new outlet for their product and determined to get it. They met with repeated failures at first, but a lesson was learned from each, and now adequate facilities for this trade have been developed or created, and it is as firmly established as that in wheat or heiresses.

—While New York is devoting one weary month after another to hearing the testimony of men who laboriously prove by diagrams and figures that underground railways cannot be built except for fabulous sums that put such schemes beyond serious consideration, London is going ahead at great speed with the construction of these same roads, and her financiers are quite content with their prospects of a reasonable return on their investment. The first of London's underground railways were built many years ago, and though what are now seen to be grave mistakes were made in certain details of the work, the results of the blunders are inconvenience and annoyance to passengers in the shape of darkness, bad air, and inadequate room; but there has been no failure to operate the trains on even the oldest line safely, rapidly, and profitably. The City and South London Road, which goes through a deep tunnel and uses electricity for motive power, marked a great advance in the knowledge of how to do such work, and its passengers have no serious excuses for complaint. Meanwhile the hopes of the City centre on the Central London Railway, which will have better tunnels than any of the others, as well as better stations and better cars. This line, starting on the western boundary of the metropolis and penetrating to its heart, the City, was begun last October, and since then has advanced at such a rate that the road's completion in June next is expected. The entire distance to be traversed is seven miles, which it is the intention to cover in half an hour, and there are to be trains every two and a half minutes. A uniform fare for any distance will probably be adopted, so the road will exemplify at least one American idea.

—Instead of tearing down the Palisades as fast as a market for them as broken stone can be found, which has hitherto been the plan—and a plan sufficiently barbarous, one might have supposed, to meet all the "needs" of this businesslike age—the scheme now is to work devastation by wholesale, and thereby supply the rock crushers in advance with material enough to last them for a year. At Coytesville, about ten miles above New York, preparations are making to shatter and overthrow by a single enormous blast the big hill known as Indian Head, and thus a picturesque landmark, long familiar, and always admired by all who passed up and down the American Rhine, will be turned into a raw heap of ruins. There is economy, no doubt, in thus anticipating the demand for road ballast, just as there is profit in supplying that demand, but both the anticipating and the supplying will figure large on the debit side of our account with posterity.

PERSONAL.

—District Attorney OLCOTT is a young, or at least a youngish, man, with most of his record still to make. It is not particularly surprising, though of course lamentable by his real friends, that he permitted himself to be sent up into the air as a sort of political "ballon d'essai" by Senator PLATT, and to be pulled back to the ground again at the Senator's convenience. The atmosphere was comparatively calm when the District Attorney made his ascent, and few campaign guns were in position. Docility in the case of Gen. TRACY is different. The conditions are changed now—the danger is vastly greater from stray shots, and if a veteran like Gen. TRACY has his public career ended, as very well may be, in the course of this perilous journey, it would be an irreparable misfortune. The Haddah Mullah of Republicanism demands sacrifices of his fellow-tribesmen that must try their loyalty to him hard indeed!

—Curious reminders of a sensational but now almost forgotten murder are to be seen at present in the shop of a jeweler at Richmond, Ky. They consist of eight American gold dollars, upon each of which the jeweler, acting under orders, has engraved the inscription, "I accept this as my share of the estate of Matt. Todd." Four years ago MATTHEW TODD, a wealthy farmer of Madison County, Ky., was assassinated at his home. His brother WILLIAM and a negro named HATTON were accused, tried, and convicted of the crime, and are now suffering the penalty of life imprisonment. It was generally believed that the motive for the murder was a desire on the part of certain of TODD'S relatives to get control of his property, but this purpose, if it existed, was thwarted, for among the dead farmer's effects was found a will bequeathing one gold dollar to each of eight brothers and sisters, and all the rest of a large fortune to the one remaining sister. TODD devised the inscription quoted above, and his will directed that it should be engraved on each of the dollars, his idea apparently being that a contest would thus be made impossible. There has been no attempt to break the will, but of course the engraved coins, even if they are accepted by the legatees, will not prevent an appeal to the courts. They will remain in the wrong hands to serve as receipts, even if each of the disinherited brothers and sisters should take the trouble to carve his or her name under the queer legend. And, incidentally, how is TODD'S executor going to reconcile his order to the jeweler with the law which forbids, under heavy penalty, any mutilation of United States coin, and how will the jeweler defend himself if that law should be invoked against him by one of the presumably discontented relatives? The whole affair is a strange one, and those gold dollars will hardly be family relics to be exhibited with pride.

—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Jr., denies that it was negligence or inappreciation on his part, as executor of his father's estate, that sent the valuable letters recently found on one of Boston's public dumps to that undignified and rather disgraceful resting place. He did, he admits, give orders for the final residuum of his father's library—old school books, pamphlets refused by the librarians, and correspondence of no value—to be destroyed, but it was only after a thorough examination of the whole great mass. "By what carelessness or dishonesty" the autographs went where they did Mr. WINTHROP does not expect to discover, and he says, very reasonably, that "in the dismantling of a large house many persons pass through it, and, as it is impossible to keep everything under lock and key, portable articles sometimes disappear mysteriously." In the present case the loss seems to have been confined to a pile of letters set aside for subsequent examination. These Mr. WINTHROP has recovered from a chance finder, who recognized their worth and origin, and thus no harm has been done.

CURRENT NOTES.

It seems the American needs must find humor in any situation. The Mobile Register says: "People who have been saying that the country ought to be given a rest from politics have probably noticed with satisfaction that the papers down this way at least have not had much room for that class of matter."

* * *

Four mural paintings in the Grand Lodge assembly room of the Boston Masonic Temple, which were painted directly on the plaster, have been successfully removed and will be restored to the walls of the new temple. No crack or injury of any kind has appeared on any of them. The paintings are portraits of Washington, Warren, Lafayette, and Franklin, all of whom were Masons.

* * *

Graduates of the old Boylston School, which stood on Fort Hill, one of Boston's ancient landmarks, are to have a reunion on Oct. 4. Of the school a local paper says: "Its walls have probably sheltered more prominent men than any school in the whole country. It sent forth its graduates into every walk of life, and the men who call it alma mater are spread over the whole of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

DUTY OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Reasons Why They Should Nominate a Full Independent Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Experience is a great teacher. We have been brought up on this maxim, and it therefore seems strange that the good citizens of this town should have ignored so persistently the sound teachings of experience in their attempts to obtain good municipal government.

We are now on the eve of another such attempt, and it will not be amiss, therefore, to call the attention of the leaders of the Citizens' Union to a few undisputed facts of such comparatively recent occurrence that they must still be fresh in their memories.

In the Spring of 1894 the Good Government Clubs of this city held a convention for the purpose of nominating an independent municipal ticket. They adopted a platform declaring, among other things, their belief in the necessity of separating municipal politics from State and National politics and of presenting to the voters of the city municipal candidates who should be chosen solely with regard to their fitness and integrity, and who should be pledged to administer their offices without regard to politics or political organizations. With this end in view, they invited the co-operation of all citizens interested in better city government, and prepared to place in nomination a ticket made up on these lines.

While this was pending certain well-known and presumably public-spirited citizens belonging to the Chamber of Commerce got together, and, mistrusting the ability of the Good Government Clubs to engineer such a movement successfully, called a mass meeting, at which a committee of seventy representative citizens was appointed and a declaration of principles or platform substantially similar to that of the Good Government Club Convention was adopted. It was made the duty of this Committee of Seventy to select a citizens' ticket in accordance with the principles laid down in the declaration, and accordingly it set about its task in the following manner:

Through its Executive Committee invitations were issued to the Republican organization, the State Democracy organization, and various other political and semi-political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, including the Good Government Clubs, to co-operate with it in electing a non-partisan municipal ticket. The Good Government Clubs were appealed to in the interests of harmony to call a halt in their programme of an independent and early nomination, and solemn assurances were given them that the Committee of Seventy would be guided in the selection of a ticket solely by considerations of personal fitness and integrity, and that under no circumstances would any candidate be chosen on account of his political affiliations or at the suggestion or dictation of any political organization.

The representatives of the Good Government Clubs, having in mind the shameful fiasco of the People's Municipal League, exacted these assurances before consenting to sidetrack their own movement. Time went on, much public enthusiasm was aroused, and it looked at first as if the experience of the past were to be heeded.

Gradually, however, it became apparent that the same old forces were at work to frustrate the honest intentions of the reformers. Well-known politicians, past masters in the art of dicker and deal, were mentioned in the public press as being in close touch with the Committee of Seventy.

Finally a public meeting or conference of representatives of the various anti-Tammany organizations was called by the Committee of Seventy and the astounding announcement was made by its Chairman that the committee had determined that if the head of the ticket should be a Republican the rest of the ticket should be Democrats, and vice versa. The Chairman then proceeded to announce, on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, that it had selected John W. Goff as candidate for Mayor, and that, he being a Democrat, the rest of the offices should go to Republicans.

In view of the fact that the convention of the State Democracy had but recently met and by resolution had named Mr. Goff as their choice for Mayor, this announcement looked suspiciously like a yielding on the part of the Committee of Seventy to political considerations, if not to dictation on the part of a political organization. It was useless for the Committee of Seventy to protest that their choice of Mr. Goff had not been influenced in the slightest degree by the previous action of the State Democracy and that he had been their selection from the first. It was too well known that Mr. Goff had repeatedly and emphatically stated that he would refuse to accept a nomination for Mayor, and that he had been slated for the Recordership.

Naturally enough, therefore, the Republicans saw their opportunity and took it. They utterly refused to accept Mr. Goff for Mayor under the circumstances, and suggested the name of William L. Strong. The whole scheme of the Committee of Seventy threatened to fall to pieces. The situation was desperate. The election was getting close and something had to be done at once. Goff's refusal, which was almost a foregone conclusion, followed, and Mr. Strong's name was substituted.

Mr. Strong being a Republican, the rest of the ticket, with the exception of one Coroner, was made up of Democrats. In pursuance of its extraordinary policy, and in direct contradiction to the spirit of its declaration of principles, the Committee of Seventy sought to conciliate the German Democrats by nominating for Sheriff one Otto Kempner, whose sole claim for consideration, aside from the fact that he was a German-American, was that he had temporarily left Tammany Hall and had declared war against Croker.

The howl of disapprobation with which this choice was greeted was so loud and persistent that the Committee of Seventy was obliged to reconsider its action. By some means or other Kempner was prevailed upon to recall his acceptance of the nomination, and representatives of the German-American Reform Association were requested to suggest a man in his place. They responded by naming the present Sheriff, Tamsen. The two candidates for Coroner were selected in very much the same fashion, and this non-partisan, non-political, businesslike ticket was completed.

So great was the popular indignation against Tammany Hall that everything else was forgotten, and this reform ticket was elected by a large majority amid great rejoicing.

It cannot be successfully denied that the new administration has proved a severe disappointment to many of its supporters. Its shortcomings and mistakes can be truthfully ascribed to the fact that Mayor Strong and his fellow-candidates on the ticket believed that they owed their nomination and election to a combination of political organizations whose services must be recognized and rewarded in making appointments to office. It has even been questioned whether the cause of permanent municipal reform would not have been more benefited by its defeat. This is a question, however, with which we are not concerned now, except so far as it touches the present situation.

Materially speaking, the temporary cleaning out of the Tammany Hall administration was a distinct gain for the city, and the substitution of the Strong administration has at least taught us, if we are willing to learn the lesson, how much better we might have done had we stuck to our principles.

In 1895 we had another opportunity to profit by experience. The election was less important and the conditions for a practical trial of truly non-partisan nominations were more favorable. The opportunity, however, was thrown away. The same old political forces got to work again. A hastily gotten together committee of leading citizens, known as the Committee of Fifty, in a perfect panic of fear lest Tammany should come back into power, arranged and stood sponsor for a deal between the Republican machine and the almost moribund organization of the State Democracy, whereby what was known as a "fusion ticket" was presented to the contemptuous voters of this city, only to go down to overwhelming and deserved defeat.

Bipartisanship of the most pronounced kind was the distinguishing feature of this ticket, and we have every reason to be thankful that it was defeated. If it had prevailed, the temptation to repeat the experiment this year would be much stronger than it is likely to be.

The lesson was a sharp one, and let us hope it has been taken to heart by those leaders of the present Citizens' Union who were led astray in 1894 and 1895 by a desire to play politics. The experiences of the last three years, not to speak of those of previous years, teach us with the utmost clearness what not to do. They also show us almost as clearly the only course that promises any success.

One thing is certain, the course of the present administration has, in the eyes of the voters, put any reform movement on the defensive from the start. There is unfortunately much to apologize for, much to explain.

Let the Citizens' Union be honest as well as courageous. Let them admit frankly and boldly what they in their hearts know to be the truth—namely, that the Committee of Seventy's ticket was the result of a compromise with the politicians, which cannot be repeated successfully; that the fusion ticket of 1895 represented a pure-and-simple, give-and-take deal with two political organizations, in which the latter merely sought to get all the offices they could for themselves, regardless of the city's interests.

The proposition that the Citizens' Union shall fill up the rest of their ticket with candidates already nominated by one or both of the party organizations is almost too futile to deserve serious discussion. The absurdity of a non-partisan organization indorsing candidates already pledged in honor to maintain the interests of their party organization in the administration of their office, if elected, is obvious. The declarations in the Citizens' platform against the use of office for partisan advantage are clear and unmistakable. No honest partisan candidate can promise to live up to that declaration. Nor can the Citizens' Union honestly indorse any candidate who will not make such a promise.

The proposition to run Mr. Low at the head of a blank ticket is equally futile because of the form of our blanket ballot. The appearance of Mr. Low's name in the Republican column among a group of Platt candidates, should Senator Platt relent so far as to allow his convention to indorse Low, would surely repel the sands of independents, whose votes are essential to his election, unless at the same time his name appears at the head of a full independent ticket.

Honesty, consistency, and expediency all point to but one safe course for the Citizens' Union to pursue.

They must have in the field a full independent ticket, every candidate on which can be relied upon to stand by the platform of the Union, and they must stand or fall by that.

They burned their bridges when they promulgated their platform and nominated Mr. Low, in spite of Platt's opposition. To attempt to recede now would mean sure defeat for Mr. Low and a contemptible fiasco for the Union.

PREBLE TUCKER.

Sept. 22, 1897

NUGGETS.

Old Crusty.

"What do you consider children's most interesting age?"

"There isn't any."—Chicago Post.

Tracing the Resemblance.

"Miss Sharpe says in some ways I seem like a genius."

"Yes. You wear shabby clothes."—Chicago Post.

The Myriad-Minded One.

That Shakespeare was "myriad-minded" is seen in the fact that he was generally in a different mind every time he undertook to spell his name.—Boston Transcript.

Method in It.

"Hans, why did you take off your hat to that man?"

"Dot man vas mein shveetheart mit de golden hair's fader."—Chicago Tribune.

Critical.

"Don't you think," the mother said, proudly, "that her playing shows a remarkable finish?"

"Yes," replied the young man, absently; "but she was a long time getting to it."—Harlem Life

CAP AND BELLS.

Laura Simmons in Boston Transcript.

People marked his gay content,
Jests and laughter as he went
On his way,
Peddling humble little wares
Through the crowded thoroughfares,
Day by day.

How his cheery voice and air
Wrought as balm and blessing there,
In disguise!
"He that knows not grief nor care,
Well may such contentment wear,"
Quoth the wise.

When his merry laugh arose,
Making jest of human woes,
Blithe and gay:
"Mortal man should sometimes grieve,
'Tis not human so to live!"
Whispered they.

"Some dark secret there may be,
We perchance should spy and see.
'Tis our right."
And they stole where he had gone,
To his narrow home, alone,
In the night.

* * * * * * *

But the eyes that peered within
Met no dark device of sin;
Found no guile
Save a naked soul, revealed
In its lonely pain (concealed
All the while,)
That with bitter tears, outwept
All the sorrow that had slept
Neath its smile.

GEN. WOODFORD IN MADRID

Revelation of the Plans of the United States Makes a Stir in the Spanish Capital.

PRESS AND PEOPLE BITTER

Reported that This Government Will Suspend Diplomatic Relations with Spain to Show Its Disapproval of the Cuban Regime.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The arrival of United States Minister Woodford from San Sebastian has made a sensation. The programme of the United States has been ascertained. This does not contemplate a declaration of war if Spain rejects mediation, but, according to report, an "ostentatious proclamation to the world of disapproval of the Cuban régime by suspending diplomatic relations with Spain and withdrawing the United States Minister."

Gen. Woodford has declined to be interviewed on the subject further than to say that his conference with the Duke of Tetuan, the Foreign Minister, was of the most satisfactory character. The unexpected bitterness of the press and of public opinion has impressed him painfully, but he hopes this will soon be allayed, as he believes his mission favorable to Spanish interests, and cannot comprehend that Spain could reject mediation designed to end an impoverishing war.

He has not named a time at which the war must be terminated, but he hopes, as the result of his tenders, that it will be ended quickly. He believes the war is inflicting incalculable losses upon the United States and that it is impossible to prevent the organization of filibustering expeditions.

Unusual measures were taken to protect Minister Woodford on his journey from San Sebastian to this city, but the trip was quite uneventful. A party of gendarmes, commanded by a sub-Lieutenant, guarded the southern express on which he was a passenger. Secret police were posted at the station, and the Prefect of Police was in waiting to escort him to his hotel. The drive through the streets was marked by no special incident, though several persons saluted him, receiving a bow in return.

Some comment has been caused by the fact that Minister Woodford's family has not accompanied him, but remains behind the French frontier. Minister Woodford explains that his party is a large one, requiring a commodious home, and prefers spending a pleasant October at Biarritz until a suitable residence can be secured here. The legation cannot be used as a residence.

Gen. Woodford has engaged a box at the Royal Opera House and has purchased horses.

Gen. Woodford has taken apartments at the Hotel Rome, but receives official visits at the legation, where he passed the entire morning.

NO HOPE IN AUSTRIA.

She Could Only Help Spain if Seconded by Naval Powers.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Standard from Madrid says:

"The rumor of Austrian mediation between Spain and the United States, in the event of hostilities, has created surprise, mingled with much incredulity. Spaniards fail to see what Austria could do unless seconded by naval powers, or, at least, by the combined pacific action of several Governments."

SPANIARDS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Reported that Victoria de las Tunas Has Been Recaptured.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The declaration is made here, and is being generally circulated, that the Spanish troops in Cuba have recaptured Victoria de las Tunas, which was taken by the insurgents under Calixto Garcia and Jesus Rabi on Sept. 5.

A Request from Weyler.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—Captain General Weyler has cabled a request to the Government to send 113 additional administrative officials to Cuba.

A VISIT TO BISMARCK.

Efforts to Enlist the ex-Chancellor's Interest in the Naval Plans of Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Prince Henry of Prussia; Dr. Miquel, Vice President of the Council of Ministers; Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, and Baron von Koeller, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, were present at the launching of the new cruiser Fürst Bismarck at Kiel on Saturday, and in the evening Admiral von Tirpitz accompanied the Bismarckians to Friedrichsruh, where they were the guests of Prince Bismarck at dinner. The Prince was in excellent health and spirits, and conversed with great animation with Admiral von Tirpitz, who sat opposite him.

"The Admiral brought as a present to his host a twelve-foot model of the new cruiser, which the Prince, after inspecting it with interest, assigned to a place of honor in his study. Great efforts are evidently being made to win Bismarck and his family to an interest on behalf of the navy, since it is said that Admiral von Tirpitz visited Count Herbert Bismarck at Schönhausen last week."

THE BADENI-WOLFF DUEL.

Vienna Excited Over the Meeting of the Austrian Premier and the German Leader.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says this morning:

"The duel between Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, has caused the wildest sensation. It arose out of the riotous scenes at the opening of the Reichsrath, when Count Badeni, with arms crossed and head on his breast, listened unmoved by the clamor and gesticulations of the German party.

"His attitude was most irritating. The whole Left formed a threatening group around him, conspicuous among them being the great lean face of Wolff, as he pressed forward and thrust his fist into Count Badeni's face, saying: 'If this is your policy it is miserable chicanery.' Some declare that Dr. Wolff called him a 'Polish pig.' He was pulled back by his colleagues, but continued uttering menaces.

"Early on Friday Count Badeni sent his seconds to Dr. Wolff, who accepted the challenge. The Premier sent a telegram to the Emperor asking permission to fight the duel, and at the same time tendering his resignation. In reply he received not only permission to fight, but the Imperial approval. Count Badeni then made his will, after which he spent the evening at the Jockey Club and a pleasure resort. His wife and family knew nothing about the affair until the duel was over.

"The combatants met at the Military Riding School. Count Badeni's seconds were Marshal Count Uexkull-Gyllenband, commanding the Vienna garrison, and Col. Resch, a former Adjutant of the Emperor. Dr. Wolff's seconds were two German Deputies. The conditions of the duel were three shots at twenty-five paces. At the first discharge the Premier's ball struck the ground fifteen paces from his antagonist. The latter's ball struck Count Badeni in the right arm. He staggered back to his chair and was then driven home, where the bullet was extracted.

"There are no symptoms of fever, and Count Badeni is conducting affairs as usual. It is thought that, as the Premier has set the example with the Emperor's approval, there will be a serious epidemic of duelling. The Arbeiter Zeitung points out that Count Badeni is liable to imprisonment for from one to five years."

FREE COINAGE IN FRANCE.

M. Pierre Paul Leroy-Beaulieu Protests Against It.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Journal Des Débats contains an article to-day from the pen of M. Pierre Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, protesting against the proposal of the free coinage of silver in the French mints, which, he declares, would "compromise the commerce, credit, and political power of France."

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

British Operations Progressing Satisfactorily and the Natives Ready to Submit.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.—The operations against the Mahmunds are proceeding satisfactorily. Gen. Westmacott has completely demolished the headquarters of the Hadda Mullah in the village of Jarobi, blowing up all the fortifications. While this was being done a body of Sepoys was caught in ambush in the defile and sharp fighting ensued. But the Sepoys succeeded in retiring with but slight loss.

Gen. Jeffreys reports that he has arranged an amistice of two days to enable the tribesmen to submit, which they appear anxious to do after the repeated beatings they have received.

Spies report that the Afridis and Orakzais of the Tirah country, at a council held at Bagh, have decided to resist the British advance. They have sent a message to Gholam Hyder Khan, the Ameer's frontier General, asking him to help them.

Advices from the Samana district are favorable. The severe defeats suffered by the enemy in their attacks upon Fort Gulistan and Fort Lockhart have disheartened the Alikhels and other Orakzais in the Khan Ki Valley. They have sent a message to the commander at Fort Gulistan offering to make terms of submission and promising to surrender all the loot and the Government rifles. It is believed that they will surrender on any terms.

According to a telegram from Peshawur, a small body of Afridis was seen Friday night near the mouth of Khyber Pass. Three hussar officers, who were driving from Peshawur to Jamrud, were fired at by men hiding in the rocks less than a mile from camp. They had a narrow escape and their coachman was killed.

GREEKS WANT MORE WAR.

A Mass Meeting in Athens Demands the Renewal of Hostilities.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—A large meeting was held this afternoon in Concorde Square, where a resolution was adopted calling upon King George and the Cabinet to renew the war with Turkey rather than accept the terms of peace offered by the peace conference.

Most of the addresses were bellicose, one speaker making a violent attack upon the King and Crown Prince Constantin. The police endeavored to arrest him, but he escaped with the assistance of the crowd.

The most influential section of the press continues peaceful in tone.

NICARAGUAN REBELLION ENDED

President Zelaya and the Troops Returning to the Capital.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 26.—President Zelaya and the Government troops are returning to Managua, where the latter will be paid off and disbanded. The President's prompt and aggressive efforts have brought the revolution to an unexpectedly early termination.

Many captured rebels are arriving in chains and will be imprisoned. Adequate detachments of soldiers remained at the various towns in the district affected by the revolution to enforce the penalties against the rebels.

Congress will adjourn on the 29th, to reassemble in January next.

FIRE ON A RUSSIAN SHIP.

Two Passengers Burned to Death and Many Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Ufa, capital of the Government of Ufa, on the Ufa and the Bolaia, in Southeastern Russia, says that the steamer Admiral Gervais, with 200 passengers, while lying off the town, took fire while all were asleep.

A terrible panic ensued, owing to the fact that before the passengers could disembark the steamer moved into midstream in order not to endanger neighboring vessels. Many of the passengers jumped overboard to escape the flames. Some were rescued, but many more were drowned.

Two were burned to a crisp, and several others seriously. The total number of victims has not yet been ascertained.

THE CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

John Burns, M. P., on the Difference Between England and America.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—John Burns, Radical member of Parliament for Battersea, has a two-column letter in The Times this morning in reply to the statements of the American engineer, who a few days ago in the columns of The Times discussed with an English engineer the conditions of work in England and the United States. Mr. Burns agrees with what was then said as to the excellence of American workmanship. He denies, however, that this is due to the wages paid and the long hours, but ascribes it to the fact that the American employer has fewer deadheads to carry about. He says:

"The American employers' captains of industry are more inventive, adaptable, and assimilative, less hidebound in their conceits, more versatile in inventive and initiative effort. Where the American engineering excels the British it is not because of the shortcomings of the British mechanics, but because of the wooden-headed and often pig-headed character of the employers, managers, and foremen.

"Given skilled American supervision and inventive methods with British mechanics' work, and therein is the alliance of organization and production which would be the best in the world."

He concludes by denying that Great Britain is losing her engineering trade, alleging, on the contrary, that it is increasing, while strikes are decreasing. He quotes statistics in proof of this.

ERIE FLAGMAN KILLED.

William Colpoy of Niagara Falls Loses His Life Saving Others.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—William Colpoy, a flagman employed by the Erie Railroad Company to protect the level crossing at Niagara Avenue, lost his life this morning while trying to save that of several others.

A carriage containing four or five persons approached the crossing as an express train came rushing along. The driver evidently did not see Colpoy waving the flag. Colpoy started across the track, yelling at the driver of the carriage to go back. Colpoy could not clear the track ahead of the train, and was instantly killed.

He was about sixty years of age, and had a large family.

Fight on a Staten Island Car.

About a dozen men and women entered a Midland trolley car at Richmond, S. I., last night, and took possession of the front seat. They refused to pay fares or leave the car, and when the conductor tried to collect the money one man attempted to fight him. The fighter was thrown from the car. Another fight was begun later, in which the conductor and conductor were assailed by the roughs. While the men were fighting one of the women started the car by turning on the current. The motorman caught the car and grabbed a brake wheel and active hostilities ceased. None of the party was arrested.

Frederick Bancroft, Magician, Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26.—Frederick Bancroft, a magician, whose home was in New York, died here to-day of typhoid fever. The body will be taken to New York. Mr. Bancroft was thirty-one years old. His life was insured for $50,000.

May Be Pearl Bryan's Skull.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—William Parson, a boatman, while digging for coal in Medoc sand bar on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, found a skull, the lower jaw of which was gone. It is supposed to be that of Pearl Bryan, for whose murder Jackson and Walling were hanged.

Buffalo Man Falls 110 Feet and Dies.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—William High, fireman at the Northern Elevator on Ganson Street fell from the top of that building early this morning and was instantly killed. He fell 110 feet.

Fire at Park Ridge, N. J.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Sept. 26.—The boarding house of Mine Lardenois at this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

Attended Church and Sunday School at Adams and Heard His Niece Sing.

WILL VISIT WILLIAMSTOWN

Reception by the Students of Williams College Likely—Attorney General and Miss McKenna Present at High Mass.

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 26.—President McKinley rested very quietly to-day at the Plunkett mansion, his only exertion out of doors being his attendance at the Congregational Church in the morning and a drive later in the day.

This morning was without incident until 10:30 o'clock, when the President and the Misses Mabel and Grace McKinley, accompanied by their host, went to church. Miss Mabel McKinley sat in the choir gallery and the others in the Plunkett pew. The church was crowded and had flowers only for decorations. The usual order of service was observed. J. K. Cowan was at the organ and a quartet sang, the latter's selections being "Pilgrim's Chorus" from Tannhäuser, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Miss Mabel McKinley sang the solo, "Come, Ye Disconsolate." Her singing was unusually effective. The Rev. A. R. Penniman, pastor of the church, preached the sermon, his text being Romans, I, xvi. He made no reference to the President, but gave a strong discourse, the idea of which was illustrative of the fundamental thing in mind and individual reform. Mr. Penniman's prayer was for blessing on those who make the laws and execute them, and for the President of the United States.

E. M. Meekins sang "Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabbath," and the exercises closed with the benediction by Mr. Penniman.

At the close of the church exercises the Sunday school service was held and was attended by the President and the Misses McKinley, all of whom were seated on the platform.

W. B. Plunkett, the President's host, is Superintendent of the Sunday school, and presided. It was the rally day of the school, and the exercises prepared for that were postponed until next Sunday. After prayer by Mr. Penniman and remarks by the Assistant pastor, the Rev. Mr. Foster, W. B. Plunkett addressed the school. He said he was not going to let the President speak, but he was sure if the little ones marched up to the platform the President would be glad to shake hands with them and listen to a song from them afterward. About 100 children of the primary department marched past the President and shook his hand. Then they formed in a class on the floor and sang "We Are Little Children, Very Young, Indeed." The Sunday school exercises closed with the singing of "America."

The President drove immediately to Mr. Plunkett's and remained indoors the rest of the day. The Sunday school decorations were a profusion of American flags and flowers.

Attorney General and Miss McKenna attended high mass at St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. T. J. Cullen of the Paulist Fathers of New York City is conducting a mission in Adams, preached the sermon, which was on the efficacy of prayer. After the services the Attorney General and Miss McKenna had luncheon at St. Thomas's parsonage with the Rev. D. C. Moran, the pastor.

The President and Attorney General McKenna will visit Williamstown to-morrow, if the weather permits, calling on Dr. Franklin Carter, President of Williams College.

Caldwell Plunkett, son of W. B. Plunkett, is a popular student at Williams, and it is expected that the students will give the President a rousing reception. It has not been settled when the President will return to Washington, but it is believed he will leave Berkshire Tuesday evening.

ACCIDENTS BY THE BICYCLE.

Sensenmacher's Skull Fractured in a Tandem Collision in Brooklyn —Other Mishaps.

Frank Sensenmacher of 460 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, was returning from Coney Island Saturday on a tandem bicycle with C. G. Percy of 157 Bradford Street, when they collided with another tandem on the cycle path. He was thrown to the ground stunned. It was supposed that Sensenmacher was only slightly hurt, but yesterday his condition became serious, and it was found that he had a fracture at the base of the skull. He is in a critical condition, and it is said is likely to die. The police are looking for the riders of the other tandem.

May Jodoka of 1,863 First Avenue was knocked down at First Avenue and Seventy-third Street yesterday by a tandem bicycle ridden by William Strunch and Jacob Lippert, and received a bruise on her left arm. The riders were arrested.

Daniel Bergen, aged forty-one years, of 1,431 Amsterdam Avenue, while riding a wheel on Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday morning, fell and broke his left arm. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton.

A party of bicyclists, leaving the ferry slip at East Twenty-third Street, last evening, dashed from the boat along the pavement and knocked down Edward Morrison of Sumner Avenue, Williamsburg. They did not wait to see if he was injured. An ambulance surgeon attended to two bad cuts on his head.

The bicycle Edward O'Connor, twenty-four years old, of 234 East Eighty-eighth Street, was riding on Lexington Avenue, near Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, slipped on the wet pavement and threw him against a cable car. He sustained two scalp wounds, which were treated by a doctor from Roosevelt Hospital.

John Somers of Arlington and Communipaw Avenues, Jersey City, while riding a bicycle near his home yesterday, ran into a milk wagon driven by John Matthews. His head was cut badly and his wheel was broken.

Margaret Border, forty-nine years old, of Park Avenue, near Forty-eighth Street, was knocked down by a bicycle yesterday near her home and received a fracture of the right leg. She was taken to Flower Hospital. She refused to make a complaint against Francis J. Potter of 221 East Twenty-first Street, the rider, and he was not arrested.

FOOLED A PENNSYLVANIA GIRL.

A Man from Minneapolis to be Tried in Cattaraugus County for Recent Bigamy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—John Wilgen of Minneapolis is in Chicago on his way to Limestone, Cattaraugas County, N. Y., in the custody of Sheriff N. Siger of that place, to answer a charge of bigamy. While living with his wife and two children in Minneapolis, where he was employed by Hahn & Harmon, printers, Wilgen began corresponding with Miss Rena Mead, who was living at Bradford, Penn., and who had fallen in love with his picture, which he had caused to be published by a matrimonial agency. The exchange of letters and photographs culminated in Wilgen taking a trip to Bradford, and he and Miss Mead were married Aug. 18 in the town of Limestone.

He made himself acceptable to the young woman's family by pretending to be a man of wealth and position, and for three days after the wedding he was quite a lion in Limestone. Then he was summoned to Minneapolis on important business. He continued to write letters to his supposed wife, but when he sent word that the bank of which he was a Director had become insolvent the members of the young woman's family became suspicious. An investigation showed him to have a wife and two children. He was arrested on Saturday, and on the same day Mrs. Wilgen No. 1 began divorce proceedings.

Lost Her Valuable Watch.

Mrs. George W. Wheelock of 38 East Thirty-third Street lost her diamond-studded watch, valued at $250, from her dress, where it was pinned, last night. She was in the street near her home at the time. A number of cabmen, policemen, and other persons searched for it, but it was not returned to Mrs. Wheelock.

Died from the Effects of a Fall.

John Haug, sixty-five years old, of 225 East Fifty-first Street, died at his home last night. On Friday afternoon Mr. Haug fell down his cellar steps, and his death was caused by the internal injuries he received.

CANADA'S MARITIME BOOM

Efforts of the Laurier Government to Make Montreal Rival Boston and New York.

LIBERAL SCHEMES ADVOCATED

Disadvantages of the St. Lawrence Route—Story of Many Failures—Uncertainty of the Realization of the Scheme for a Fast Atlantic Line.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The Laurier Government is sparing neither effort nor money to enlarge Canadian trade and to make the Port of Montreal a successful rival of New York and Boston as a shipping point for the grain and other products of the West. But it is a difficult matter to overcome adverse natural conditions, and even while yet the question of a new fast Atlantic service, to compete with lines sailing to and from New York is still in an indefinite and uncertain shape, there comes the announcement that Halifax is to be no longer even a port of call of the Allan and Dominion Line steamships, and that their vessels will be employed exclusively during the Winter months in trading out of Portland and Boston.

The reason assigned for the change is that sufficient business cannot be obtained from Halifax or St. John to make the service profitable from those ports.

The immediate and the subsequent effects of such a desertion of Canadian ports cannot fail to be most disastrous to this country—disatrous to many commercial interests already established and prejudicial to the early success of the fast Atlantic project. At a time when Canada occupies so large a share of attention in Great Britain, when her commercial outlook is so bright, when the promise of a tide of men and money from the Old World is so pronounced, when Canadians are vaunting themselves on the acquisition of a fiscal independence which permits them to shape their ends to a closer trade relationship with the mother country, it will be little short of a humiliation if they have to confess, by a practical demonstration of the fact, that for five months in the year their foreign trade channels run through an alien country.

Dire Loss to Canada.

The sentimental consequences of a removal of the mail steamships from Canadian Winter ports will be very detrimental, and even in matters of trade sentiment counts for much, while the practical loss will be considerable. The Winter ports will suffer, the Intercolonial Railway will suffer, the Canadian Pacific, and, indeed, the general transportation interests of the Dominion, with the single exception of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose western terminus is at Portland, will suffer. The efforts now being put forth to induce a larger immigration to Canada will receive a rebuff, for, while it is true that the stream of immigration reaches its greatest volume after the opening of the St. Lawrence River navigation, there is always an appreciable movement prior to that date, which, under the circumstances mentioned, will necessarily pass through United States ports and become subject, from the Canadian point of view, to deterrent and unfriendly influences.

What action the Dominion Government may take in the matter is, of course, impossible to guess. Were the negotiations with Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co., the contractors for the fast service, in a more promising condition than all outward evidences point to their being, it is very probable that the Government would permit the Allan and Dominion Lines to abandon Halifax and St. John if they want to, confident that when next Winter comes around there would be a new fast service in existence which would be bound to make Halifax its western terminus.

Doubt as to Fast Service Line.

But unpleasant rumors have been coming from London from time to time with regard to the prospects of the Petersens being able to form a company and put the fast service into operation, and the general uncertainty has been added to by the persistent silence of the Dominion Ministers. At the Board of Trade banquet in this city the other evening it was confidently expected that the Premier would make a definite statement with regard to the matter, but Sir Wilfrid did not refer to it even remotely. It is possible that, rather than permit the maritime provinces to present the sorry spectacle of deserted harbors during the season of closed navigation on the St. Lawrence, the Government will offer an increased subsidy to the Allan and Dominion Lines. This, perhaps, is what the latter have been counting on. Or the Government may grant the subsidy to the Beaver Line, in which case a very unsatisfactory mail service would be obtained, the Beaver Line boats being all slow freighters.

The commercial advantages of the St. Lawrence route formed the subject of a large part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's banquet address the other evening, and he was somewhat roseate in his predictions of what will follow the accomplishment of the Government's programme of development. He even promised that 90 per cent. of the grain trade between the great West and Europe will ultimately pass by Montreal, give employment to Montreal capital and labor, and add to the maritime importance of Montreal's harbor. The enlargement of the canals, which the Government has energetically undertaken, will considerably strengthen the St. Lawrence route for the task of holding its proportion of the grain export trade, and even for increasing it.

For Grain Transportation.

But the competition for the carriage of export grain from the West to tidewater is growing more rapidly than the volume of the trade. New rail routes, having the advantage of geographical shortness, are taking away from New York even the supremacy it has long held as a grain export point. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, and even Texas and Louisiana ports, now seek and secure a large share of the grain trade that many presumed would never be diverted from Northern ports. The railroad is a much stronger competitor with the waterway than in past years, and where, as in the case of a large section of the Western States, it has a marked advantage in the matter of length of carriage, it can more than hold its own. Canadians, it is true, have advantages peculiar to their country, of which they have not been able to avail themselves to the full owing to the strange delay in completing the enlargement of the canals, which, in the case of the Lachine and Welland, was begun at two ends twenty years since. When in a year or two the intervening locks and channels are enlarged to the capacity of the Lachine Canal, and can be navigated by vessels of more than double the burden of those now in use, the St. Lawrence route will have a fair test of its power to draw the traffic of the Canadian and part of the United States Northwest.

For all that is gained, however, a fight will have to be made, for with the St. Lawrence ice-bound for five months of the year and the Canadian steamships obliged during that time either to make out-of-the-way Halifax or St. John their Winter port, to seek business through United States channels or to lie up in idleness, the outcome is problematical.

Just a year ago the splendid steamship Canada, of the Dominion Line, the largest and the fastest boat which ever came to this port, was ushered into the Canadian service with a great flourish of drums. A grand banquet was given on board, which was attended by the Premier of the Dominion, Cabinet Ministers, and the most prominent business men of the city. Flowery and enthusiastic prophecies as to the future of Canada's shipping industry filled the after-dinner speeches, but within a month the Canada was sailing from Boston, the Canadian service having been pronounced unprofitable. Canada's export trade has certainly improved since then, but the long Winter during which the St. Lawrence is frozen over is still an unsolved problem.

Fears for a Philadelphia Schooner.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 26.—The schooner Thomas W. Winsmore, which sailed from Philadelphia Sept. 16 for this port, and which was thought to be the sunken vessel off the St. John's Bar, has arrived, with only slight damages from the storm. It is now thought the sunken schooner is the Charles Davis, which sailed from Philadelphia on the same date as the Winsmore. It is believed that all on board were lost.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Report of the Committee in Regard to the Alleged Evasion of Taxes Submitted.

SERIOUS CHARGES ARE MADE

The Matter to Come Before the Grand Jury To-day—A Letter from John C. Sheehan Not Read—No Action Regarding Strikes.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union reported yesterday to that body what progress it had made in securing evidence against corporations, which, it said, had sworn away the taxes on their property. This committee consists of Delegates Daniel Harris, William J. O'Brien, John S. Henry, James O'Neill, and James Fitzgerald. Delegate Harris said the property owners were able to do this through the connivance of the Assessors.

The committee had engaged Lawyer William J. O'Sullivan, and the investigation had progressed so well that the matter would come up before the Grand Jury to-day. Mr. Harris declared that public officials were trying to shield those who were evading the tax. He hoped that the Central Labor Union would push the investigation, and not let the interest in the matter die out.

Delegate Harris then offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Whereas, The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Union is now engaged in bringing to justice a number of wealthy corporations who, by willful perjury, have evaded the full payment of their taxes;

Whereas, Every workingman in the city who pays rent is interested in this struggle for justice;

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Central Labor Union representing the mass of workingmen in the city, place the stamp of disapproval upon the tactics of the public officials who are endeavoring to shield these corporations.

Resolved, That we demand that the officials who have betrayed the trust reposed in them by the people be arraigned before the bar of justice and summarily dealt with.

The Committee on Outside Communications said that a letter had been received from John C. Sheehan, and recommended that it be not read. It was not read. The letter was said to have mentioned the names of several delegates whom labor leaders had asked to be nominated for the Legislature.

Delegate Harris gave an entertaining version of the arrest of a non-union cigarmaker who had struck a female picket in the eye for calling him scab. "The man," said Harris, "was taken before Magistrate Mott, who said that it served the woman quite right, and discharged the scab." The meeting thereupon directed the Secretary to write to Police Commissioner Moss and ask him to investigate the matter.

Delegate Daly reported on the strike of the brotherhood blacksmiths at the Erie Basin. The blacksmiths complained that Knights of Labor were taking their places after having promised not to do so. Delegate Daly said that Master Workman Tom O'Reilly of District Assembly 220 of Brooklyn told him that the Boston Dry Dock Company, against which the strike was directed, had a contract with No. 220 to supply it with workmen for six years.

A delegate remarked that District Assembly 220 was a little kingdom by itself, and Tom O'Reilly was its Czar. The complaint was dropped.

The question about suspending the Theatrical Protective Union for failing to help the Manhattan Musical Union in breaking the theatrical orchestras whose members did not belong to the Manhattan Union came up again, and Delegate William J. O'Brien said that such a request was ridiculous. The Manhattans were asking for an impossibility. If the stage carpenters and scene-shifters should undertake such a task they would simply sacrifice themselves, and their union would be broken up without accomplishing any good.

"We have had too much music here, and I hope we won't hear any more for the next six months," remarked Delegate Saum of the carpenters.

The discussion was discontinued.

Building Trades and the Miners.

The building trades conference to aid the miners had another session yesterday at Farrell's Hall, at Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. It was decided to issue a call to all the organizations in the building trades in the Greater New York to send delegates to another conference to be held next Sunday at 147 West Thirty-second Street to perfect arrangements for a mass meeting to protest against the Lattimer shooting. It was decided that the question as to whether a demonstration is to be held in the day time or a mass meeting at night should be left to a referendum vote of the unions. Chairman Grimes said that the demonstration should be of such magnitude as to be remembered by both the miners' friends and foes.

Knights of Labor Delegates.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, yesterday appointed the following members as delegates to the General Assembly of the order that will be held in November in Louisville, Ky.: Patrick Rock of the firemen, John Parsons of the letter carriers, John Mullane of the brewers, Richard A. Cooney of the coopers, and Michael Kelly of the waiters.

HARLEM CHURCH IN TROUBLE.

The Consolidated Grace-Emanuel Episcopal Parish Is Unable to Pay Interest and Expenses.

Grace-Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Third Avenue, is in serious financial trouble. Three years ago Grace parish and Emanuel parish, whose church was on East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, consolidated. At that time Grace Church had a mortgage of $20,000 on its property. Emanuel was free from debt. The new parish, however, assumed the whole of the debt. A mortgage of $5,000 was put on the Emanuel edifice to raise a sum needed for immediate expenses. Grace Church was used by the consolidated congregation and Emanuel was rented.

At the time the articles of consolidation were signed it was understood that certain philanthropic persons, several of whom were personal friends of the Rev. Dr. William K. McGown, who took charge of the new parish, would render sufficient assistance to assure the regular payment of the interest on the mortgage. Some of those persons declined to contribute, and lack of means lately has prevented others from giving the help they had promised.

"Had all of the Vestry who signed that article of consolidation stuck to their post we would not be faced by the condition which meets us now," said Dr. McGown in his sermon yesterday. "The time has come for plain speaking. We are confronted by a serious state of affairs which must be met fairly. We are in great danger of losing this beautiful church, which would be a great calamity to this section of the city."

Dr. McGown defended his position in regard to the parish house, to which some members of the church objected. He said every debt which he had suggested or contracted had been paid, and that the rent for Emmanuel Church more than paid the mortgage upon it. He knew that many of his congregation did not approve of some of the things he had done, but his whole desire was to further the best ends of the parish.

Grace-Emmanuel is a strong factor in the religious life in the section of the city in which it is situated. In the parish house adjoining the church there is conducted a complete system of social work, including church and social associations, sewing school, gymnasium, &c. A Summer home, supported by voluntary contributions, is conducted at Pleasantville, N. Y., in connection with the church work.

The people of the new parish are poor, yet it is asserted they would be able to support the church but for the burden imposed by the mortgages. Dr. McGown said last night that under the present conditions they could not meet current expenses. A final effort will be made to get the church out of difficulties by a special subscription from the congregation. If that fails an appeal to public charity may be made.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Michael H. Cross.

Michael H. Cross, an organist of high reputation in Philadelphia, died yesterday. He leaves a wife and one son. At the age of fifteen he began his professional career as organist at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia. From there he went to St. Augustine's Church in the same city, and for eighteen years was organist at the Cathedral. Seventeen years ago he became the organist of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, also of Philadelphia, and held that post until his death. He composed a number of masses and gained some distinction as a composer of oratorio music. He was Director of a number of Philadelphia musical societies and also took charge of organizations in New York, Brooklyn, and other cities.

Isaac Asher.

Isaac Asher, for many years connected with Jacob Samuelson, cloak manufacturer, of 633 Broadway, died suddenly Saturday at Portland, Me. He was passing along a street when he was taken ill with heart failure and died five minutes later in a drug store.

Mr. Asher had been for twenty-five years in the cloak business and was well known to the trade throughout the New England States. The body will be brought to his late residence, 748 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, this city, where the funeral will be held. He is survived by his widow and six children.

William Bowers.

William Bowers died on Saturday night at his home, 519 Second Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Whitehaven, England, eighty-three years ago, but has lived in America for fifty years, though never naturalized. He was an accountant, and in his early years was connected with importing houses in the tea trade, including the old house of Westry, Gibbs & Hardcastle. He lived in this city until about three years ago, when he removed to Brooklyn. He has not been in active business for ten years. He leaves a wife and one son. The funeral will take place this evening at the house, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar of the Reformed Church officiating.

Eloise Lee.

Eloise Lee, only daughter of Theodore H. Lee and Eloise Wright Lee, died yesterday at the age of twenty-one years at the residence of her parents in Mount Vernon. Theodore H. Lee is Secretary of the American Bank Note Company, and Mrs. Lee is the daughter of the late M. B. Wright, who was a noted physician of Cincinnati, where Mr. and Mrs. Lee resided until a few years ago, and until they removed to New York. The funeral services will be held at the family residence, 16 Glen Avenue, Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, the 28th, at 1:30 P. M., and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

John Y. Fitchett.

John Y. Fitchett, who died on Saturday at his home, 510 Classon Avenue, was a well-known figure at Brighton Beach, Coney Island. He was born in Brooklyn and was fifty-eight years old. For years he was on such terms of intimacy with John Y. McKane that they were spoken of as the "two John Y.'s." Mr. Fitchett was for many years connected with the Brighton Improvement Association. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held at his home to-day and the body will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Major EDWARD I. MERRILL died yesterday at Farmington, Me., after an illness of several months, aged seventy years. He was the Assistant Secretary of the Ways and Means Committee in the National House of Representatives and Secretary of the Government Printing Office.

DEBS TO ASK INJUNCTIONS.

He Will Attempt to Enjoin the Chicago City Railway Company from Fighting Labor Unions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—E. V. Debs professies that injunctions will play a part in the struggle between the Chicago City Railway Company and its employes. "The corporation, if it finds itself pressed," said Debs today, "will hasten to ask the courts to restrain its men from taking effective action.

"Let the men steal a march on the company and at once invoke the aid of the powerful instrument of the law. Let them enjoin the city railway officers and Directors from interfering with their employes in exercising the right to organize. They should be restrained from discharging men on the sole ground that they belong to a union. And they should be forbidden by injunction to longer refuse to reinstate men who were discharged for belonging to a union. An order of this kind should be sought by the men to-morrow before the company has a chance to carry its guerrilla warfare further."

A NEWARK WATCHMAN'S DEED.

Matthew Kane Accused of the Murder of Michael Farley.

NEWARK, Sept. 26.—Matthew Kane of 294 Chestnut Street, a watchman employed in the Merchants' Express Company's stables, at the foot of Madison Street, was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Station House to-day on a charge of homicide made by Detective Wriggins. According to the story told the police by Thomas Clark, Michael Farley, thirty-seven years old, was crossing the bridge over the Morris Canal at Madison Street when he was stopped by Kane, who demanded to know where he was going. Farley is alleged to have replied that he was bound for Balbach's Smelting Works to see if he could obtain employment.

Clark says that Kane called Farley a liar and said he was going to sleep in the lumber yards in the vicinity and then knocked him down. Clark alleges that he assisted Farley to his feet and that before Farley had succeeded in steadying himself, Kane rushed on him again and struck a second blow, which felled him once more. Clark says he tried to get Farley to his feet, but, finding this impossible, he summoned the police. Farley was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. He lived until this afternoon. County Physician Washington performed an autopsy this evening and death was found to have resulted from a fracture of the skull.

MUSKALLONGE FOR CLEVELAND.

Taken to Gray Gables by a Party on Mr. Benedict's Yacht.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 26.—E. C. Benedict and a party of New York gentlemen left yesterday on Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida for Gray Gables to visit ex-President Cleveland.

They took as a present to Mr. Cleveland a fifteen-pound muskallonge, sent by Henry B. Marshall of this place.

The fish is the largest of about a dozen caught on the St. Lawrence River by Probate Judge George D. Archer, son of O. H. P. Archer of New York.

Shannon Must Produce His Children.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Saturday night a writ of habeas corpus was served on Policeman John J. Shannon of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, commanding him to produce his five children before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, this morning at 10 o'clock. The policeman's wife secured the writ. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon separated several months ago, leaving the children in the possession of the wife. They had not seen each other since then until Saturday, when Shannon, it is alleged, drove up to his wife's residence, 304 East Eighty-ninth Street, and seized the children. Mrs. Shannon fought as best she could, but was overpowered.

Robbed by Negroes in Williamsburg.

Two negroes, Frederick Montell, an ex-convict, and Livingston Sickles, early yesterday morning met John Lorrsen, forty-five years old, of East Williamsburg on Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, and after assaulting him robbed him of a watch and chain, a penknife, and 55 cents. The assailants tried to stifle his cries with a handkerchief, but finally became frightened and ran in different directions. Policeman Miller caught Montell, but Sickles escaped. The articles taken from Lorrsen were found in the street where they had been thrown.

Danger in a Banana Peel.

John Dowden, forty years old, of 160 Ege Avenue,

TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1897.

Range for Year. High-est.	Date.	Low-est.	Date.	Net Ch'ge	STOCKS. Total sales for week ending Sept. 25, 1897. - - $3,323,148	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Last week Sept. 26,'96.	Sales.
157	Sept. 2.	150	Feb. 10.	..	Adams Express	157½	160	157½	158¾	145	75
26⅞	Sept. 2.	9½	May 28.	— 3¾	American Cotton Oil	24¼	24¼	20½	20⅝	13	3,590
80¼	Sept. 1.	52¼	Feb. 16.	— 3¼	American Cotton Oil pf	75½	77	74¾	74¾	48½	1,092
116	Aug. 21.	110	Jan. 5.	..	American Express	118	119	118	119	109	70
15⅞	Aug. 6.	9¼	April 23.	— 1	American Spirits Manufacturing	14½	14⅝	13¼	13¼	8⅛	10,920
36	Aug. 5.	28	Jan. 5.	— 1	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	33½	33½	32	32¼	17	1,703
150½	Sept. 3.	100¼	March 20.	— 8⅛	American Sugar Refining Company	152½	153	142¾	144⅝	112½	297,876
121½	Sept. 14.	100¼	Jan. 7.	— 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Company pf	118	118¾	114½	116½	100⅛	4,361
69¾	Aug. 12.	86	March 4.	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	93	93	91	92	90	461
96⅞	Aug. 9.	67½	Feb. 15.	— 3⅝	American Tobacco	91½	92	87	87½	64	95,320
115	Aug. 6.	100	Feb. 11.	..	American Tobacco pf	112¼	113⅛	112¼	112⅞	...	220
15¼	Aug. 12.	9	Jan. 28.	— ½	Ann Arbor	13	13	13	13	...	305
40	Aug. 12.	22½	April 8.	— 1½	Ann Arbor pf	37⅛	37½	36	36	22	664
17	Sept. 18.	9⅞	April 19.	— 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	16¾	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	...	28,049
35½	Sept. 8.	17	April 19.	— 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	35	35⅛	32⅛	32⅜	19¾	97,669
21⅛	Sept. 20.	9	July 10.	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio	19¼	21⅛	18	18	...	21,474
9½	Sept. 20.	3	.....	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	9⅝	9⅞	8½	8½	...	5,663
16½	Aug. 7.	7⅛	April 17.	— 2⅛	Bay State Gas	11⅛	12¼	7½	8⅝	16	71,067
10	Sept. 15.	⅝	April 12.	..	Brooklyn Elevated	8½	10	8½	9¼	...	900
37	Sept. 13.	18⅜	Jan. 7.	— 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	36	36	32⅝	34¼	21	29,585
137	Sept. 13.	85	Jan. 7.	— 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	132	132	126	129	90	6,802
4⅞	Aug. 17.	⅜	June 16.	— 1¼	Brunswick Company	⅞	⅞	1¾	1¾	...	1,200
25⅛	Sept. 20.	10⅜	May 14.	— 1⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	23	25½	23	24¾	...	1,050
66¼	Sept. 20.	60	Aug. 12.	— 2⅛	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	64⅞	66¼	62½	62½	...	3,250
62⅛	Sept. 16.	44⅛	Jan. 13.	— 3⅛	Canada Southern	61	61¼	57½	57⅞	46½	15,025
76	Sept. 15.	46½	March 29.	+ 1¾	Canadian Pacific	74	75¾	74	75¼	...	2,200
58	Sept. 15.	52	May 27.	— 2	Capital Traction	56	56	56	56	...	100
17	Sept. 18.	7⅛	April 20.	— ⅜	Central Pacific	15⅞	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	14⅝	515
27⅝	Aug. 30.	18⅜	March 29.	— 3¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	26⅜	23⅞	23¼	15¼	53,493
102¼	Sept. 20.	69⅜	Jan. 5.	— 3⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	101	102¼	97¾	98¼	70⅝	203,200
61	Sept. 8.	37¼	June 7.	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	60	60	60	60	...	100
108¾	Sept. 18.	73¼	Jan. 5.	— 2⅜	Chicago Gas	107½	108⅝	104	104⅝	63¼	82,730
20⅝	Aug. 12.	3⅜	June 23.	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western	19⅝	20¼	17⅜	17⅜	...	101,098
43	Sept. 20.	31½	Aug. 26.	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf A	43	43	41½	42	...	1,535
33⅜	Sept. 23.	19	Aug. 21.	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf B	30	33⅛	30	31⅝	...	3,800
13	Aug. 31.	9⅝	Sept. 25.	— 1¼	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	11¼	11¼	9⅝	10	...	4,083
38¼	Sept. 1.	26½	July 30.	— 2¾	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	35½	35½	33¼	33¾	...	3,008
102	Sept. 15.	63¼	April 19.	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	101¼	101⅞	98	98¾	73½	261,925
146	Sept. 4.	130½	May 6.	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	145½	145½	144½	145	127½	1,595
132½	Sept. 15.	101¾	April 19.	— 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis	131	131½	125¾	126¾	90¾	28,217
165½	Sept. 22.	153	Jan. 12.	+ 1¼	Chicago, Northwestern	165	165½	165	165½	...	240
97¼	Sept. 20.	60¼	April 19.	— 3¼	Chicago, Northwestern pf	95⅝	97¼	92⅝	97⅛	62⅝	167,750
41½	Sept. 15.	21½	June 1.	— 2¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	93	93	91	92	90	15,740
27⅜	Sept. 14.	15¼	June 28.	..	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	40¾	40¾	38	37½	27⅜	6,715
7¾	Aug. 12.	3¾	April 30.	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅝	22	24¾	24¾	21⅜	1,310
18	Jan. 8.	1½	Jan. 2.	—11½	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	7¾	7¾	6	6½	...	16,765
24½	Sept. 16.	136½	Jan. 2.	..	Columbus & Hocking Valley & Toledo	6¾	7¾	6	7½	15½	23,853
41⅜	July 19.	30	June 16.	..	Consolidated Gas	233	237	215	221½	147	150
90½	July 29.	80	June 16.	..	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	..	100
					Consolidated Ice preferred	88	88	88	88	..	
123	Sept. 18.	99⅝	April 1.	— 3¼	Delaware & Hudson	121	122	117½	118½	124½	5,113
164	Aug. 12.	146½	May 20.	— 2⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	161½	161½	159	159⅜	154	2,810
14⅜	Aug. 14.	9¼	April 20.	— 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14½	13	13	11¾	400
50½	Aug. 16.	36	April 20.	— 1⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf	49¾	50½	48	48	42¾	9,459
14⅜	July 10.	7	April 5.	— ¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	12	12½	11¾	11¾	6	645
51	Sept. 8.	20	Jan. 5.	— 1½	Detroit Gas	50	50	50	50	..	600
10¼	Aug. 7.	6½	May 7.	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	100
132½	Sept. 17.	101¾	Jan. 2.	— 1	Edison Elec. Illuminating of N. Y	131	131	130	130	92¼	510
19	Sept. 16.	11½	April 19.	— 1⅝	Erie	18⅝	18⅝	16¾	17	13⅝	11,005
46⅝	Sept. 16.	27	April 19.	— 3	Erie 1st preferred	44⅝	44⅝	41¼	41⅜	30⅝	13,078
25⅝	Aug. 12.	15½	May 24.	— 2¼	Erie 2d preferred	24⅝	24⅝	22⅝	22¾	18½	1,495
34	Sept. 20.	20	June 8.	+ 3½	Evansville & Terre Haute	31	34	30	33½	26	4,653
48	Sept. 21.	37	April 23.	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	48	48	48	48	..	223
14¼	Aug. 30.	9½	Aug. 5.	+ 1	Fitchburg	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	..	400
44¼	Sept. 13.	31	July 29.	— ¾	Flint & Père Marquette	43	43	43	43	35	220
20	Sept. 2.	10	Aug. 4.	..	Flint & Père Marquette preferred	19	19¼	19	19¼	..	704
41⅜	Sept. 15.	28⅝	May 17.	— 3¼	Forth Worth & Denver City	40½	40½	35⅞	37	28¾	39,504
141	Sept. 4.	120	Jan. 16.	..	General Electric	140	140	140	140	120	50
40	Aug. 12.	35	July 29.	..	Great Northern preferred	35	35	35	35	34½	195
					Green Bay & Western						1,865
101	Sept. 20.	81½	July 31.	+ ⅛	H. B. Claflin Company	100⅝	101	100¼	100¾	..	510
38⅛	Sept. 21.	35	March 1.	..	Homestake	38½	38½	37¼	37¼	47½	8,602
110⅝	Aug. 7.	91½	April 19.	— 3	Illinois Central	107¾	107¾	105	105	91½	1,673
50	Aug. 30.	29½	April 21.	— 1	Illinois Steel Company	48⅞	49	44	48	47½	645
13½	Sept. 4.	6	April 15.	..	Iowa Central	11	11	10⅜	11	7	520
41⅜	Sept. 4.	23	June 8.	+ 2	Iowa Central preferred	37	37	34½	37	28	580
9⅜	Aug. 16.	4	June 12.	+ ½	Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	..	3,340
29⅞	Sept. 10.	23	Sept. 21.	+ ¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	25½	25⅞	23	25½	..	100
4⅜	Aug. 12.	2	Feb. 27.	+ ¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	4	4	4	4	..	
49¾	Aug. 31.	22	May 4.	— 2½	Laclede Gas	44	44	39½	42½	25	11,807
96	Aug. 31.	70¼	March 24	..	Laclede Gas pf	96½	96½	92	96	80	61
22½	Sept. 20.	13	May 11.	— 2	Lake Erie & Western	22	22½	20	20	..	5,600
79⅝	Sept. 20.	58¼	April 1.	— 5	Lake Erie & Western preferred	78⅝	79⅝	75½	77	66⅛	11,161
181	Sept. 16.	152	June 10.	— ½	Lake Shore	176½	178	175	175	146¾	1,935
55	Jan. 8.	40	April 19.	— 2⅛	Long Island	42	42	42	42	..	200
63⅞	Sept. 3.	40⅛			Louisville & Nashville	61¼	62½	58⅞	59¼	42¼	83,599
113	Sept. 10.	81⅜	May 6.	— 5¼	Manhattan Con	110	111	104½	104½	88½	38,170
125	Sept. ...	96⅝	May 3.	— 2¾	Metropolitan Traction	124	124¼	120⅝	121	98	1,760
23¼	Aug. 13.	1¼	March 16.	..	Mexican National ctfs	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	100
118½	Sept. 16.	90	Jan. 28.	— 28⅜	Michigan Central	106	108½	106	108½	92	941
31½	Sept. 16.	16	May 14.	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	209⅜	209⅜	209½	209½	16	1,910
90	Sept. 16.	77¾	March 18.	— 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	88	88	88	88	..	186
43½	Sept. 20.	24	Feb. 26.	— 4½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	61	61	57½	57½	..	2,870
20	Sept. 16.	6½	May 28.	— ¾	Minnesota Iron	58	58⅛	58	58	54	800
45	Sept. 17.	18¼	May 20.	— 3¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅞	16⅞	15¼	15⅝	10½	7,550
17¼	Sept. 10.	9	April 19.	— 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	41	41	37¼	37⅞	24½	37,721
45¾	Sept. 4.	22½	April 19.	— 3¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	38⅜	38⅞	34	34	21¼	76,000
6⅜	Aug. 13.	3⅜	April 20.	— ⅜	Missouri Pacific	28	28¼	28	28½	17	915
21⅞	Sept. 16.	11	April 19.	— 1⅜	Mobile & Ohio	20¾	20¾	19¼	20	13½	350
57	Sept. 16.	32⅛	Jan. 5.	— 3¼	Morris & Essex	168	170	168	170	155½	27
123	Sept. 18.	99⅝	April 1.	— 3¼	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	85	85	85	85	...	30,682
164	Aug. 12.	146½	May 20.	— 2⅜	National Lead Co	41	42	38¼	39¼	22¼	1,862
14⅜	Aug. 14.	9¼	April 20.	— 1⅞	National Lead Co. pf	108	108	105¼	106¾	85	250
50½	Aug. 16.	36	April 20.	— ¾	National Linseed Oil	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	18¼	100
14⅜	July 10.	7	April 5.	..	National Starch	10	10	10	10	..	100
51	Sept. 8.	20	Jan. 5.	— ½	National Starch 1st pf	90	90	90	90	..	100
10¼	Aug. 7.	6½	May 7.	..	National Starch 2d pf	40	40	40	40	..	100
					New Central Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	6½	100
132½	Sept. 17.	101¾	Jan. 2.	— 1	New Jersey Central	100¼	101⅝	96¾	97½	103½	23,398
19	Sept. 16.	11½	April 19.	— 3	New York Central	114⅞	114⅞	110¾	110¾	93	48,786
46⅝	Sept. 16.	27	April 19.	— 2¼	New York, New Haven & Hartford	185½	185⅞	183½	183¾	..	155
25⅝	Aug. 12.	15½	May 24.	— 2¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	185⅝	185⅞	10	16½	12	1,070
34	Sept. 20.	20	June 8.	+ 3½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	17⅜	17⅜	10	16½	..	356
48	Sept. 21.	37	April 23.	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	80½	80½	78¼	78¾	28	3,380
14¼	Aug. 30.	9½	Aug. 5.	+ 1	New York, Susquehanna & Western	42	43½	37⅝	38½	23	5,560
44¼	Sept. 13.	31	July 29.	— ¾	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	19½	19½	17⅜	19	8½	11,705
20	Sept. 2.	10	Aug. 4.	..	Norfolk & Western	43½	45	39	39¾	23	400
					Norfolk & Western pf	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	..	5,040
41⅜	Sept. 15.	28⅝	May 17.	— 3¼	North American	43½	43½	41⅜	41⅜	..	2,145
141	Sept. 4.	120	Jan. 16.	..	Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅜	45,230
40	Aug. 12.	35	July 29.	..	Northern Pacific pf	21¼	21⅝	19¼	20	13½	114,711
					Ontario & Western	55½	55¾	51⅜	52⅜	21⅛	31,660
104⅝	Sept. 20.	81½	July 31.	— ⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	19½	19⅝	17⅞	18	13½	920
38	Sept. 3.	32	March 1.	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	39	40	37	37	..	680
					Oregon Short Line	69	71	69	70	..	470
23⅜	Aug. 16.	17⅜	July 9.	— 2½	Pacific Mail	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	..	
39¼	Sept. 2.	24	Jan. 9.	— 2½	Panama Railroad	38	38	34	35½	19⅜	27,240
*95	Sept. 22.	*90	Sept. 22.	..	Pennsylvania Railroad	90	95	90	95	..	100
119	Sept. 20.	113	Aug. 9.	— 3¾	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	118	118½	114¼	115	..	18,824
3⅜	Aug. 17.	¼	June 2.	— ⅛	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞	..	1,020
27⅜	Sept. 20.	11½	March 20.	— 3¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	27	27⅞	23½	25⅞	12	14,180
67½	Sept. 20.	44¾	June 25.	— 1⅝	Pittsburg & Western pf	67	67½	10	10	44	3,590
12	Sept. 13.	4¾	Aug. 13.	— 6¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	10	10	10	10	..	100
185	Sept. 16.	152	Jan. 2.	..		184½	184½	178½	178½	145	3,651
4⅛	Aug. 30.	1½	June 4.	+ ⅛	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..	100
13	Aug. 16.	8	April 14.	..	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	..	100
29¼	Sept. 20.	16¾	April 19.	— 3	Reading	28⅞	29¼	25⅞	26⅜	..	119,586
57⅜	Sept. 20.	38½	April 19.	— 2⅝	Reading 1st pf	56⅞	57¾	53⅝	54¼	..	61,491
35⅞	Sept. 20.	22½	April 19.	— 2¼	Reading 2d pf	35	35⅞	32½	33⅜	..	25,289
59⅝	Sept. 10.	38½	June 25.	— 1	Rio Grande Western pf	55	55	55	55	..	100
120	Aug. 25.	117½	Jan. 15.	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	121	121	121	121	111	23
95	Sept. 2.	39½	June 14.	⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island	8	8	7¼	7⅝	...	2,190
52	Sept. 1.	37¾	June 10.	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	49	49	47½	47½	...	700
20¼	Sept. 2.	10½	July 28.	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	17½	17½	16	16	...	717
9	Aug. 12.	4	April 10.	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	8	8	7½	7½	...	4,725
57¼	Aug. 12.	37	Jan. 29.	— 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	55⅞	55⅞	52	52½	...	3,420
22¾	Aug. 12.	12	April 15.	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	20¼	20½	...	1,755
7	Aug. 16.	1	April 1.	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	3½	1,570
14⅜	Sept. 3.	3½	April 1.	— 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¾	12¾	11¼	11½	87	1,440
87¼	Sept. 20.	75	April 20.	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	87¼	87¼	87	87	...	317
125	Aug. 6.	114	Jan. 28.	..	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	122½	122½	122½	122½	...	20
89½	Sept. 16.	47	Jan. 2.	— 6¼	St. Paul & Omaha	88	88½	81¾	82	38⅝	38,747
148	July 26.	133	Jan. 18.	+ ¼	St. Paul & Omaha pf	145¾	145¼	145¼	145¼	118½	150
23¾	Sept. 8.	13½	Jan. 13.	— 1½	Southern Pacific	21⅝	21⅞	20¼	20¼	15	3,800
12¾	Sept. 10.	7	April 19.	— ¾	Southern Railway	11⅞	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	8½	10,050
38⅜	Sept. 10.	22⅞	April 19.	— 2	Southern Railway pf	36¾	37	33⅞	34⅜	24¼	38,617
113¼	Jan. 19.	3½	June 29.	— 1¾	Standard Rope & Twine	7⅞	7¾	5	6	...	8,740
35⅛	Sept. 9.	17	May 20.	— 2½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅛	33¼	30	30⅝	23	31,530
15	Aug. 30.	8	April 1.	— 2	Texas Pacific	14	14⅜	12	12	7	14,061
26	Sept. 22.	20	Sept. 3.	+ 1	Toledo & Ohio Central	26	26	26	26	...	100
24⅞	Sept. 23.	4½	April 19.	— 1¼	Union Pacific, 1st in. pd	23½	24⅞	21⅜	22⅜	7	209,921
11⅜	Sept. 23.	1	April 24.	+ ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	9⅝	8⅞	8½	9¼	1¾	69,971
31½	July 23.	39	March 19.	+ ⅛	United States Express	44½	44¾	44½	44½	35	154
10¼	Aug. 23.	6¼	May 22.	— ⅝	United States Leather	9⅜	9⅜	8½	8⅞	9	4,295
72	Sept. 1.	50	April 22.	— 2	United States Leather pf	69½	69½	67	67½	58⅜	25,095
25¼	Jan. 19.	10	June 3.	— 1¼	United States Rubber	18⅝	19	17½	18	17½	2,100
76⅞	Jan. 5.	50	July 20.	— 4	United States Rubber pf	70	70	66	66	72	1,965
9¾	Sept. 7.	4⅝	March 29.	— ⅝	Wabash	8⅝	9¼	7⅞	8⅛	6	7,089
24⅜	Sept. 20.	11½	April 19.	— 2⅜	Wabash pf	23⅜	24⅜	20⅞	21	15¼	44,959
110½	Sept. 8.	98	Jan. 18.	..	Wells-Fargo Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	85	222
10	Sept. 8.	5⅜	June 3.	..	Western Union Beef	10	10	10	10	..	200
96⅜	Sept. 11.	75⅝	May 7.	— 4½	Western Union Telegraph	95	95½	90¾	90¾	84⅛	62,643
6½	Jan. 2.	½	June 1.	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅞	3½	2¼	2⅜	6¼	25,987
20	Jan. 5.	2⅜	April 15.	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	14	15⅜	13⅜	13⅝	25	3,390
4⅝	Aug. 12.	1	June 3.	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¼	3	3	...	200
8	Sept. 11.	1⅜	April 10.	— 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf	6	6	6	6	...	132
					SILVER. Bullion certificates	60	60	57⅛	57⅛	66	17,000
65¼	Jan. 27.	51¾	Aug. 27.	— ⅞							

Note.—The highest and lowest price for the year in this table are based on quotations for 100 share lots.

*Prices for small lots; no sale of 100 shares.

BONDS.

Total sales for week ending Sept. 25, 1897. - - $14,338,000

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
Albany & Susquehanna manufacturing 6s	118	118	118	118	6
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	85	85½	85	85	18
American Tobacco scrip	81½	83	81	83	46
Ann Arbor 1st	83	83½	83	83½	1,308
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	88½	88⅞	87½	88¼	1,698
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	60⅛	60⅜	57⅜	58¼	5
Atlantic & Danville 1st	96½	96⅞	96½	96½	22
Atchison Jewell Co. & W. 1st tr. rects	38	40	37½	37½	24
Austin & Northwestern 1st	84	84¼	84	84	89
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts	85	85¾	82¾	83¼	29
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95¼	95¾	93⅜	93⅝	29
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	101⅝	101⅝	100¼	100½	6½
Buffalo & Erie new	104⅜	104¾	104¼	104¾	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. general 5s	100	100	100	100	36
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	3
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con	120	120	119⅞	119⅞	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st	108	108	108	108	
Canada Southern 1st	110	110½	109¾	110½	17
Canada Southern 2d	105	105	105	105	2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	14
Central of Georgia g. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	17
Central of Georgia 1st income	45¼	45½	43¾	46	46
Central of Georgia 2d income	17½	17½	17	17	58
Central of New Jersey 1st con., 1899	107	107	107	107	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	113¾	113	113	75
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	112	112	112	112	3
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10
Central Pacific ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	28
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	81¼	81⅝	80¼	80¼	245
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	112⅜	113	112⅝	113	42
C. & O., R. & A., 1st cn. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley 1st	128	128	128	128	1
Chicago & East Illinois con	102½	102½	102	102½	2
Chicago & East Illinois general 6s	101¾	101¾	100½	96	11
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st	95	96	95	96	8
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 6s	83	83	83	83	3
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 5s	110¼	110½	109½	109½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	105	105	105	105	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	95¼	95¼	94½	94⅝	96
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	116¼	116½	116⅛	116½	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	104	104½	104	104	46
Chicago Gas & Coke 1st	47¼	47½	45¾	46	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	112	112	112	112	3
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st	70	70	70	70	10
Cleveland & Canton 1st, trust receipts	90	90	90	90	7
C., C., C. & St. Louis, Cairo Div. 1st	95½	95½	95	95	10
C., C., C. & St. Louis 1st, St. L. Div	76	76	76	76	13
Columbus & Hocking Valley 6s, tr. rects	65	65	65	65	118
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, trust receipts	12*	13½	12	12⅝	3
Colorado Midland cn. 4s, t. r., 1st in. paid	101¼	101¼	101	101	4
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	89
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s					29
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89½	90	88¾	90	16
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	70	70	70	70	1
Detroit Gas Company 5s	94	94	98	93	16
East Tennessee reor. lien	92	92	92	92	10
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	109	109	109	109	2
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	110¼	110⅞	110¼	110⅝	48
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. con. 5s	112¾	113	112½	112½	30
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	109½	110	19
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 1st	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	20

THE AUCTION RECORD.

Sales, Highest, Lowest, and Last Prices of Securities Sold at Public Auction During the Present Year.

BANK STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
174.	American Exchange	174⅝	Feb. 17	168¼	June 9	168¼	June 9
115.	Astor Place	230½	Jan. 27	224⅞	May 5	224⅞	May 5
50.	Bowery	329½	Jan. 6	323½	Jan. 6	323½	Jan. 6
565.	Broadway	236	Aug. 8	227	June 23	228	Aug. 8
105.	Butch. and Drovers'	127⅜	Jan. 13	115½	May 26	115½	May 26
16.	Central	163¼	April 21	161¼	June 23	161¼	May 26
300.	Chatham	297½	Jan. 20	293	Aug. 25	293	Aug. 25
460.	Citizens'	4,275	Jan. 20	4,165	May 6	4,250	Sept. 8
3.	Columbia	127	March 17	127	March 17	127	March 17
27.	Commerce	167½	April 28	167½	April 28	167½	April 28
174.	Continental	208½	May 12	204¾	Sept. 1	205	Sept. 1
51.	Corn Exchange	187	Feb. 3	135⅞	March 17	135⅞	March 17
10.	Fifth Av., Brooklyn	302	Aug. 8	289½	Feb. 10	302	Aug. 8
12.	Fifth Av., New York	3,100	Jan. 6	105	Jan. 6	105	Jan. 6
40.	First Nat., Brooklyn	427	Jan. 6	2,970	May 5	2,970	May 5
12.	First Nat., Staten Isl.	120	June 30	400	Jan. 27	427	June 30
10.	Franklin	75	Feb. 3	120	Feb. 3	120	Feb. 3
57.	Fourth National	181	Jan. 27	75	Jan. 27	75	Jan. 27
100.	Gallatin	310	Feb. 3	174¼	July 28	174¼	July 28
75.	German-American	125	Feb. 7	310	Feb. 7	310	Feb. 7
50.	Globe Nat., Chicago	70	Jan. 23	120	Jan. 27	120	Jan. 27
15.	Hamilton, New York	111¼	Aug. 17	70	Aug. 17	70	Aug. 17
15.	Hamilton, Brooklyn	70	Jan. 20	111¼	Jan. 20	111¼	Jan. 20
28.	Hanover	380	June 23	70	June 23	70	June 23
282.	Import and Traders'	550	Sept. 22	330	July 7	360	June 23
98.	Irving	151	Jan. 19	530	May 25	530	Sept. 22
10.	Kings County	110	Feb. 16	140½	June 30	140½	May 25
17.	Leather Mfrs'	170½	Feb. 24	110	Feb. 24	110	June 30
38.	Manhattan	236	July 14	170½	July 14	170½	Feb. 24
513.	Mechanics'	194	Aug. 25	220	May 26	226	July 14
300.	Mechanics' and Trad.	125	Sept. 1	185	Jan. 27	194	Aug. 25
50.	Mercantile	170	April 24	125	April 24	125	Sept. 1
46.	Merchants'	142	Jan. 20	110	Jan. 20	170	April 24
4.	Mchts', Savan'h, (Ga.)	84¾	March 3	140	May 12	140	Jan. 20
2.	Meriden (Conn.) Nat.	120	Sept. 14	84¾	Sept. 14	84¾	May 12
2.	Mimo Nat., Laredo, Texas	150	Sept. 1	120	Sept. 1	120	Sept. 14
33.	Mount Morris	60	Sept. 14	150	Sept. 14	150	Sept. 1
8.	Nat. City, Brooklyn	350	June 23	60	June 23	60	Sept. 14
24.	New York	240	Sept. 1	350	Sept. 1	350	June 23
280.	Ninth National	105	Sept. 14	234¾	June 2	240	Sept. 1
6.	Norfolk (Va.) Savings and Trust		Jan. 27	95	Aug. 4	95	Sept. 14
4.	Norfolk (Va.) Nat.	112	Sept. 14	112	Sept. 14	112	Aug. 4
200.	North America	143	Sept. 14	143	Sept. 14	143	Sept. 14
106.	Oriental	138	Aug. 8	135	Jan. 6	148	Sept. 14
485.	Pacific	185½	May 5	165	July 7	138	Aug. 8
12.	Park	178½	May 5	175	May 5	185	July 7
24.	People's	267¼	Sept. 14	266	March 10	176½	May 5
2.	Petersburg (Va.) Nat.	215½	April 28	215½	April 28	267¼	June 23
531.	Phenix	121	Sept. 14	121	Sept. 14	215½	April 28
3.	Produce Exchange	108½	May 12	104½	March 17	121	Sept. 14
29.	Republic	120½	March 31	120½	March 31	107	July 28
20.	Shoe and Leather	156¼	March 17	149½	Feb. 3	120½	March 31
4.	Southern State of Ga.	91½	Feb. 10	90¾	March 31	156¼	March 17
3.	State Nat., New Orl.	156	Sept. 14	156	Sept. 14	90¼	March 31
20.	Standard	82	Sept. 4	82	Sept. 14	156	Sept. 14
182.	State of New York	105	April 20	100	May 18	82	Sept. 14
60.	Tradesmen's	116¼	March 10	112½	May 11	100	May 18
10.	Twenty-third Ward	85	Feb. 9	81	Jan. 27	112½	May 11
10.	26th Ward, Brooklyn	100	July 7	100	July 7	85	Feb. 9
24.	Western National	135	Sept. 22	135	Sept. 22	100	July 7
		115⅝	April 21	115	Jan. 6	135	Sept. 22
						115⅝	April 21

TRUST COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
134.	Atlantic	183	Jan. 6	176	March 17	176	March 17
42.	Bond & Mtge. Guar.	200¾	Sept. 15	185	June 23	200¼	Sept. 15
25.	Colonial	157	May 26	157	May 26	157	May 26
66.	Franklin, Brooklyn	220	Sept. 8	210	March 31	220	Sept. 8
38.	Guaranty	418½	March 10	406	March 17	406	March 17
50.	Holland	60½	March 17	60	March 10	60¾	March 17
50.	Kings County	255	Jan. 27	250	Jan. 27	255	Jan. 27
20.	Nassau	200	May 5	180	Feb. 24	200	May 5
100.	Real Estate	145½	June 9	145¼	June 9	145½	June 9
71.	State	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5
22.	United States	195½	Aug. 25	194¼	May 26	195½	Aug. 25
115.	U. S. Mtge. & Trust	1,130	Jan. 6	1,120⅜	March 17	1,120⅜	March 17
		244½	March 17	220	Feb. 8	226½	May 26

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
4.	American Surety	193½	March 10	193¼	March 10	193½	March 10
404.	American Union Life	59	May 26	40	May 19	59	May 26
155.	Broadway Fire	100½	May 26	80	Aug. 17	80	Aug. 17
194.	Citizens' Fire	107	July 28	106	May 12	107	July 28
69.	Commonwealth Fire	106	Sept. 15	105	Sept. 8	105	Sept. 15
22.	Continental Fire	357	June 30	346	May 26	346	May 26
238.	Eagle Fire	248½	Feb. 17	240	May 19	248½	Sept. 1
65.	Empire City Fire	100½	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 10	95½	Feb. 10
25.	German-Am. Fire	401	Aug. 25	401	Aug. 25	401	Aug. 25
10.	Globe Fire	80	Sept. 8	80	Sept. 8	80	Sept. 8
200.	Hamilton Fire	75	April 14	75	April 14	75	April 14
20.	Hanover Fire	110	July 28	110	July 28	110	July 28
25.	Hartford Fire	120½	Feb. 3	120½	Feb. 3	120½	Feb. 3
25.	Lawyers' Mtge. Ins.	115	June 30	100	June 30	100	June 30
40.	Lawyers' Title Ins.	153¼	Feb. 3	115	Aug. 4	115	Aug. 4
35.	Manhattan Life	400	March 17	150¾	Jan. 27	153¼	Feb. 3
120.	Metropolitan Life	110⅝	May 12	110⅛	May 12	110⅛	May 12
6.	Met. Plate-Glass Ins.	273	March 3	151	Jan. 13	151	Jan. 13
1.	Mutual Fire, l. b. c.	106	March 3	273	March 3	273	March 3
1.	Mutual Fire, c. of p.	90	Sept. 14	106	Sept. 14	106	Sept. 14
31.	New York Life	105½	May 12	90	Sept. 14	90	Sept. 14
10.	N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr't.	1,055	Jan. 27	105½	May 12	105½	May 12
25.	N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	May 12	1,049	Feb. 24	1,049	Feb. 24
45.	Niagara Fire	153½	Jan. 27	50	May 12	50	May 12
76.	North River Fire	122	May 12	151	May 26	151	May 26
190.	Pacific Fire	146	July 28	141¼	May 12	122	May 12
100.	Phenix Fire, B'klyn	163	Aug. 4	159¼	May 5	146	July 28
85.	Stuyvesant Fire	85	July 28	85	March 10	163	Aug. 4
146.	Title Guar'tee & Ins.	277	March 17	265	July 28	85	July 28
25.	U. S. Casualty	60	Feb. 3	60	Aug. 25	271	Sept. 14
16.	United States Life	117½	April 28	117½	Feb. 3	60	Feb. 3
3.	Washington Life	173½	Sept. 8	171½	April 25	117½	April 28
				173½	Sept. 8	173½	Sept. 8

FERRY COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
40.	Brooklyn and N. Y.	191	May 5	191	May 5	191	May 5
68.	Union	61	Jan. 20	60½	Jan. 27	60½	Jan. 27

GAS COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
25.	Consol. Baltimore	56⅝	June 23	56⅝	June 23	56⅝	June 23
10.	Consumers' Jersey C.	73	May 26	73	May 26	73	May 26
21.	Equitable	301	Sept. 14	200¼	Feb. 10	301	Sept. 14
65.	New York Mutual	244¾	June 30	231	Jan. 20	244¾	June 30
36.	Richmond County	80	April 28	80	April 28	80	April 28
80.	Yonkers	125	May 26	125	May 26	125	May 26

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
25.	Cent. and S. Amer.	120½	Jan. 27	120½	Jan. 27	120½	Jan. 27
2.	Empire Bay States	68	Sept. 14	68	Sept. 14	68	Sept. 14
5.	Inter-Ocean	105	May 12	105	May 12	105	May 12
63.	Mexican	198	Jan. 27	198	Jan. 27	198	Jan. 27
85.	N. J. and N. Y. Tel.	123¾	Jan. 13	123¼	Jan. 13	123¼	Jan. 13
2.	Postal Tel. and Cable	96½	Feb. 17	96½	Feb. 17	96½	Feb. 17

HORSE AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
37.	Bl'ker St. and F. Fer.	31¾	March 31	31½	May 5	31½	May 5
26.	B'way and 7th Av.	201½	June 23	200¼	May 5	201½	June 23
40.	Capital Traction	508	March 24	504	March 24	508	March 24
38.	Cent. P. N. and E. R.	170	May 19	164	Feb. 17	170	May 19
80.	Con. of Grand Rapids	10	June 23	10	June 23	10	June 23
6.	Dry D., E. B. and Bat.	40	June 23	40	June 23	40	June 23
53.	42d St. Man & St N Av	157½	June 23	157½	June 23	157½	June 23
25.	Kings County Trac.	41	June 23	40	May 12	40	June 23
150.	Second Avenue	38	May 6	38	May 6	38	May 6
1.	Sixth Avenue	130	Feb. 10	130	Feb. 10	130	Feb. 10
150.	Staten Island	207	Jan. 27	207	Jan. 27	207	Jan. 27
20.	Whitney Av., N. H.	54	May 18	53	March 18	54	May 18
		30	May 12	30	May 12	30	May 12

AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
34.	Amphion Academy	62	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 27	50	Jan. 27
20.	Brook Acad of Music	131	Jan. 27	131	Jan. 27	131	Jan. 27
4.	Clinton Hall Asso.	66	Jan. 27	52	Feb. 3	52	Feb. 3
41.	Coney I. Jockey Club	60	May 12	55	Jan. 20	60	May 12
10.	Eden Musee	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
50.	Am. Air Power, N. J.	26	June 30	26	June 30	26	June 30
116.	American Bank Note	46	Jan. 23	46	Jan. 23	46	Jan. 23
1.	Am. Horse Exchange	3	Sept. 14	3	Sept. 14	3	Sept. 14
7.	Amer. Typefounders'	20½	May 26	20½	May 26	20½	May 26
2.	Autom. Fire Al. Ex.	49	Sept. 8	49	Sept. 8	49	Sept. 8
20.	Bradstreet's N. Y.	535	April 14	535	April 14	535	April 14
20.	Brook Ware and Stor.	125	Feb. 3	115	Jan. 27	125	Feb. 3
100.	Do. pf., Series A	70	March 3	70	March 3	70	March 3
4.	California Dry Dock	25	Sept. 14	25	Sept. 14	25	Sept. 14
80.	C. Clts' W S Co, N'wt'n.	90	Jan. 27	90	Jan. 27	90	Jan. 27
1,300.	Diamond Match	60	July 7	60	July 7	60	July 7
300.	East. Elev. Buffalo	129	March 9	129	March 9	129	March 9
668.	Fairb'ks, Morse & Co.	74½	July 28	72½	July 21	74½	July 28
13.	Heck.-Jones-Jew. Mill.	51	May 26	50⅞	May 26	50⅞	May 26
100.	Met. Iron & Land	11	Jan. 30	11	Jan. 30	11	Jan. 30
9.	Mich.-Penin. Car	26	Feb. 10	26	Feb. 10	26	Feb. 10
18.	Mt. Morris Elec. Light	19½	Jan. 20	12¼	Jan. 27	12¼	Jan. 27
285.	N. Y. Biscuit	23	Aug. 8	23	Aug. 8	23	Aug. 8
17.	Old Dominion S. S.	50	July 14	41⅜	Feb. 10	50	Aug. 8
110.	Penn. Coal	82½	March 24	82½	March 24	82½	March 24
67.	Rub. & Hor. Brew	350	Jan. 27	315	March 31	315	March 31
18.	Russell Erwin Mfg.	42½	May 18	42½	May 18	42½	May 18
30.	Safety Car Heating	301	Jan. 20	283	Jan. 27	283	Jan. 27
10.	Sebastian Wagon, as.	75¾	Feb. 3	75¾	Feb. 3	75¾	Feb. 3
542.	Standard Oil	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5
4.	Stand. Watch, N. Y.	320½	June 23	262⅛	Jan. 13	236½	Jan. 23
2.	Sunday Creek Coal pf.	26	Sept. 14	26	Sept. 14	26	Sept. 14
17.	Trow Direct. Printing	19¼	July 21	19¼	July 21	19¼	July 21
10.	Union Typewriter	38¼	Aug. 4	31½	March 17	38¼	Aug. 4
105.	Wagner Palace Car	77	March 17	77	March 17	77	March 17
6.	Welsbach	153⅜	June 30	150¼	May 26	153	July 14
106.	West Side Construc.	42	June 9	42	June 9	42	June 9
2.	West. Elec. & Mfg.	15	Feb. 10	15	Feb. 10	15	Feb. 10
5.	West. Elec. & Mfg. pf.	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14
		109½	Sept. 14	109½	Sept. 14	109½	Sept. 14

STEAM RAILROADS.

(No Properties Active on Stock Exchange Given.)

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
7.	Ann., Wash. & Balt.	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14
46.	At. & Char. Air Line	98	March 24	96¼	Sept. 14	96¼	Sept. 14
100.	Cin., Ham. & Dayton	38	May 25	38	May 25	38	May 25
11.	Erie & P. gtd by Pa.	150	June 23	150	June 23	150	June 23
28.	E. & Kal., gtd by L.S.	226	June 23	226	June 23	226	June 23
24.	Houst. & T. Cent. pf.	30	May 26	30	May 26	30	May 26
14.	Panama	66	April 14	66	April 14	66	April 14
18.	P., Ft. W. & C. gtd.	167	Jan. 13	167	Jan. 13	167	Jan. 13
80.	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	19¼	Jan. 20	19	Jan. 27	19	Jan. 27
34.	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	53¼	Jan. 27	50¼	May 20	53¼	Jan. 27
100.	United R. R. of N. J.	252¾	Aug. 25	243	March 24	252¾	Aug. 25

DIVIDENDS AND MEETINGS.

	Rate.	When Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
American Bell Telephone	$3	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
American Sugar Refining common	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 4
American Sugar Refining preferred	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 4
Atlantic Trust	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Sept. 30
Boston & Albany	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine common	$1.50	Sept. 30	Aug. 28	Sept. 7
Brooklyn Trust	$10.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Calumet & Hecla	4	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific common	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific preferred	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 9	Oct. 2
Capital Traction, (Washington)	65c	Oct. 1	Sept. 9	Oct. 2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
Chicago Junction Railway preferred	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Sept. 20
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2 & 1 extra	Oct. 21	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Oct. 21	Sept. 29	Oct. 22
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	1¾	Oct. 21	Sept. 29	Oct. 22
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1¾	Oct. 8	Sept. 23	Sept. 29
City Railway, Chicago	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Sept. 20
Continental Trust	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
Dan Talmage's Sons preferred	1½	Oct. 11	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 1
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 21
Equitable Gas & Elec. of Utica	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Fifth Avenue Bank	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Franklin Trust, Brooklyn	20 & 5 extra	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Sept. 30
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Sept. 30
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf.	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Homestake Mining	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25c	Sept. 20	.....	.....
Keokuk & Western	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 4
Long Island Loan & Trust	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Maine Central	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Sept. 30
Manhattan Elevated	1½	Oct. 1	.....	Oct. 20
Manufacturers' Trust	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
Mercantile Bank	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
New York Central	2½ & 2½ extra	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 30
New York & Harlem	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
New York, New Haven & Hartford	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 16
Norfolk Southern	2	Sept. 25	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
North Shore Traction pf.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 1
Norwich & Worcester	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 12
Oregon Railway & Navigation pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 20
Pennsylvania Heat	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
Pennsylvania Heat preferred	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Pierre Lorillard preferred	$1.55	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 21
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 21
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. common	1¾	Oct. 5	Sept. 30	Oct. 1
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. preferred	3	Sept. 25	Sept. 15	Oct. 6
Riverside Bank	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 26
Standard Gas Light	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Sept. 26
Sunbury & Lewiston	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Sept. 30
Texas & Pacific consolidated	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Title Guarantee & Trust	1	Oct. 20	.....	.....
Union Ferry	2	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 21
Union Typewriter 1st preferred	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Sept. 30
Union Typewriter 2d preferred	3½	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Oct. 6
United New Jersey R. R. & Coal	4	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 30
United Gas Improvement	$2.50	Oct. 11	Sept. 19	Sept. 30
United States Leather preferred	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Utica & Black River	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	Oct. 16
West End Railway	3½	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2
Western Union Telegraph	4	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg.	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 14
			Sept. 27	Oct. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books. Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern	.....	.....	Oct. 6	Annual
Albany & Susquehanna	Sept. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
Boston & Albany	Sept. 4	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	Oct. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Annual
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Oct. 4	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sept. 28	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Fitchburg	Sept. 20	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Annual
Great Northern	Sept. 28	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sept. 4	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sept. 24	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Annual
Michigan Peninsular Car	Sept. 25	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western	Aug. 28	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Annual
Norfolk & Western	Sept. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 14	Annual
North Shore Traction common	Sept. 28	Oct. 21	Oct. 19	Annual
North Shore Traction preferred	Sept. 14	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Annual
Procter & Gamble	Oct. 13	Sept. 22	Oct. 15	Annual
Pullman Palace Car	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 15	Annual
St Paul & Duluth	Sept. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sept. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	Annual
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	Sept. 28	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Annual
Seaboard & Roanoke	Sept. 20	.....	Oct. 5	Annual
Western Union Telegraph		Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1897.
To the Stockholders of

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned, representing large holdings of preferred and common stock, have consented to act as a STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, and request all stockholders to deposit their stock with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, which will issue negotiable certificates for the same under a preliminary agreement with the undersigned, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

The Receivership has now continued for eight months. All classes of mortgage creditors have organized, and a majority of each class of mortgage debt is now in the hands of a Committee organized in its interest. Notwithstanding this, no steps have been taken to unite the stockholders for the protection of their interests, or to negotiate in their behalf with creditors who are now in possession of the property.

The preferred and common stock represents a large and valuable equity in excess of the present bonded debt, and if that equity is to be preserved for the benefit of its owners, immediate and united action in their interest is imperative.

In view of the necessity for prompt action, the Committee has LIMITED the TIME for deposits of stock to the 28TH DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1897, after which date no stock will be received, except upon payment of a penalty of one-half of one per cent.

Application will be made to list the Central Trust Company's certificates for preferred and common stock upon the New York Stock Exchange.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
BELL & CO.,
80 Broadway, New York.
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
WEBB & PRAIL,
37 Wall St., New York.
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
31 Broad St., New York.
Stockholders' Committee.
PHILIP HATHAWAY, Secretary.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
DICK BROS. & CO., 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Reorganization Committee
OF

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,

120 Broadway, New York.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

In view of the necessity for prompt action by the Stockholders of this Company for the protection of their interests, the Reorganization Committee ADVISES that you AT ONCE deposit your stock with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as requested by the Stockholders' Committee, composed of Messrs. DICK BROS. & CO. and others.

All stock so deposited will receive due recognition by this Committee in any plan of reorganization.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
D. D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company

DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000 and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

FINANCIAL.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 25, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF

Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS
DUE OCTOBER 1, 1897.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, having authorized the receiver of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to arrange with holders of the above bonds to continue same until October 1st, 1898, or for any longer period during which the property shall be in the custody of the court, at 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable in gold coin on April 1st and October 1st, at the request and in behalf of the receiver, we are prepared, on presentation of the bonds at our office, to stamp them, as continued under this arrangement.

This offer may be withdrawn by the receiver at any time without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE

Panama Railroad Company,

29 Broadway, New York, Sept. 13, 1897.

To Holders of the 7% Sterling Mortgage Bonds of the Panama Railroad Co.;

You are hereby advised that the principal and the final coupon of all the outstanding 7 per cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company (original issue October 10, 1867, £1,000,000) will be paid at maturity, on the tenth day of October, 1897, at the office of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E. C., upon presentation and surrender of such bonds and final coupon.

Interest on said bonds will cease on said date.

Illinois Central,1; Southern Pacific preferred, 1; Reading firsts preferred, ¾; Pennsylvania, ⅝; Erie, ⅝; Atchison preferred, 1; Northern Pacifics ordinary, ¾, and the following fell one-half point: Milwaukees, Louisvilles, Chesapeake and Ohios, Readings, Wabash debentures, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Other Americans showed an average fall of ¼. The buying in home railways has improved prices, which has long been foreshadowed.

The bank rate has risen to 2½, and there probably will be a further rise. Continental exchanges have not responded. There also has been a rise in discounts. Three months' bills are selling at only 2⅛.

The heavy shipments of American grain are likely to create a European indebtedness, but exchange makes gold shipments to the United States unprofitable, although it would have begun more largely but for American purchases in anticipation of the Dingley tariff.

The money market is easy and the supply abundant.

Unfavorable reports as to the health of President Krüger have discouraged buying in Kafirs, and business in mining securities is generally suspended.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 26.—A rather mixed, but apparently fair, business was done last week in export of yarns to India, Japan, and the Levant. Most of the yarn spinners will be engaged to the end of the year. The home demand, however, is small and from hand to mouth. Prices are unchanged or are 1-16d lower.

The cloth market is not satisfactory to those interested in it, but here also there is considerable Indian business, with large offers at prices not acceptable. The home trade is slack, though some of the South American markets are rather better than they were a week ago.

There is no certainty as to the threatened strike. The best opinion seems to be that it is improbable, owing to the large divergence of interests. Probably a break in cotton would prove more useful to the trade than a strike or a lock-out.

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE

CITY of BROOKLYN

FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.

EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, September 30th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK, and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000	School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$30,325	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.
$116,394.76	Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.
$50,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.
$37,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.
$90,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.
$5,000	Public Library Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$20,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917.
$7,000	Memorial Bonds. Payable October 4, 1917.
$250,000	Local Improvement Bonds. Payable January 1, 1917.
$70,000	Flatbush Sewer Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) $9,000 payable August 1, 1921. 9,000 payable August 1, 1922. 9,000 payable August 1, 1923. 9,000 payable August 1, 1924. 9,000 payable August 1, 1925. 9,000 payable August 1, 1926. 9,000 payable August 1, 1927. 7,000 payable August 1, 1928.
$35,000	Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) $7,000 payable August 1, 1911. 7,000 payable August 1, 1912. 7,000 payable August 1, 1913. 7,000 payable August 1, 1914. 7,000 payable August 1, 1915.
$80,000	Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 646 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required and added to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897, with interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description or maturity dates of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

NOTICE OF SALE

—OF—

Richmond County Four Per Cent. Gold Funding Bonds.

SERIES K, NOS. 1 to 40

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars for the purpose of funding a debt of the county not represented by bonds, and to issue bonds to secure such loan under the provisions of Chapter 686, Laws of 1892 and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; be coupon bonds with privilege to register same, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin of or equivalent to the present standard of weight and fineness, and will bear date October 1st, 1897, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually in like gold coin.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) for all or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 5th day of October, 1897, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The Board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids if the Board deem it to the best interest of the county so to do, and also reserves the right to award said bonds to any one or more of said bidders as the Board may deem it to the best interest of the county.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Treasurer of Richmond County, for two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bidden for.

Dated Stapleton, N. Y., September 8, 1897.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

Tenant Charged with Arson.

A small fire occurred last night in the rooms of James Doyle, 295 Grove Street, Jersey City. After it had been extinguished it was found that a lounge in the apartments had been saturated with kerosene. Doyle was arrested on a charge of arson preferred by Mrs. James Nevins, another tenant, who alleged that Doyle had threatened on several occasions to burn the house. Doyle was committed for examination.

YELLOW FEVER DECREASING

New Orleans Health Authorities Consider the Situation Much Improved.

NO FATAL CASE YESTERDAY

Many Patients Discharged and Others Progressing Toward Recovery—One Death at Ocean Springs and One at Edwards.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—To-day was the quietest of the week in New Orleans, and the fever situation, in spite of the appearance of a rather large number of new cases, may be said to have shown much improvement. Fifteen cases were recorded by the Board of Health, but there were no deaths. The authorities received reports from nearly every patient now under treatment, and these were all to the effect that the cases are doing well. Some forty patients were reported to-night as being rapidly on the mend, and a number of them will be discharged during the week.

One of the most dangerous cases that has appeared was discharged to-day. It was on Madison Street, in the neighborhood of the French market, where the conditions were considered to be such as to warrant fear that the disease would spread. Unusual precautions, however, were taken by the authorities to quarantine the case and improve the sanitary conditions of the neighborhood, and the fever in that vicinity seems to have been stamped out completely. At the Oakland Park detention camp all the refugees who have been given quarters were declared to be well, no sickness having yet appeared in the camp.

Prof. Metz now has a large number of Formaldehyde generators at work. To-day he burned in the street the bed clothing and other articles in a house on Constance Street, the clothing first having been subjected to Formaldehyde disinfection. Some discomfort and loss is suffered by the poorer classes of people, whose effects have to be burned, but Prof. Metz said to-night that he was hopeful of getting the city to make an appropriation to cover such cases of distress.

Prof. Metz has placed these generators at the railroad stations and baggage is thoroughly disinfected before being put on trains. The local charity organization is taking steps to relieve all cases of destitution that are presented. The Board of Health supplies medicines and the charity hospital physicians and the charity organization will try to provide food for the poorer classes.

Mrs. A. McCubbage died this morning in Ocean Springs of yellow fever. No new cases were reported there. There was one death at Edwards to-day and about twenty new cases were brought to the attention of the health officials.

A Quarantine Guard Assaulted.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 26.—W. H. Hastings, a quarantine guard on the Cemetery Road, was assaulted and badly hurt last night by a negro who attempted to enter the city on a bogus pass. The negro was arrested and placed in jail, and public feeling is strong against him.

RETURNED FROM THE ARCTIC.

Meteorite from the Hope to be Unloaded at Brooklyn—Six Eskimos for Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The steam whaling bark Hope, Capt. John Bartlett, which has just returned from the arctic, arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this morning from Sydney, C. B., having on board a number of those who took part in the Peary expedition to Greenland, including Mr. and Mrs. Lee of New Haven, who enjoyed their honeymoon under the arctic circle, and six Eskimos.

With reference to the Eskimos, Lieut. Peary said this evening:

"We have on board six Eskimos, namely, three men, one woman, a boy, and a girl. The oldest of these is Nook-Tak, forty years old, the son of the old Chief Kooloatoonah, who plotted to murder Dr. Hayes and some of his companions. With him is his wife, Ah-Tung-A-Ah-Nah-Soah, forty-five years old, and their daughter, Ah-Wee-Ah, twelve years old. The others are Ke-Suh, thirty-five years old, with his nine-year-old boy, Mee-Ni, and a young man named Wee-Shak-Up-Si, twenty-one years old. They will remain with me here this Winter, to arrange the ethnological specimens, and return with me next Summer. These people belong to the tribe from which I shall select my colony next year."

The Hope will remain in Boston until Tuesday, when she will proceed to the New York Navy Yard. Lieut. Peary has permission from the Navy Department to use the 100-ton crane at the Brooklyn yard to hoist the meteorite from the hold of the Hope.

COAL STRIKERS DEFEATED.

All Collieries in the Hazleton District to Resume Work To-day.

HAZELTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—Nothing new developed to-day in the strike region and the day passed off quietly and without incident. All the collieries will resume to-morrow, some for the full week, others for part of the week. Gen. Gobin and his staff rode to Audenried this afternoon, and this evening the Ninth Regiment gave a dress parade. It is announced at headquarters that the Fourth Regiment is to be withdrawn on Tuesday. The Fourth is stationed at Drifton. A conference will be held to-morrow to decide on the withdrawal of other troops.

The failure of the Coroner's jury to arrive at a verdict is variously commented upon. Another meeting of the jury is to be held to-morrow evening, when it is expected a verdict will be rendered.

A meeting of miners was held at Freeland to-day, at which several prominent labor leaders, including General Organizer Fahey of the United Mine Workers, were present. The miners are being organized more thoroughly, so that in the event of another strike they may conduct their fight more effectively.

A gang of miscreants broke into Squire Robinson's office at Audenried and demolished considerable furniture. Later the residence of the Superintendent of Jones was stoned. Robinson refused to issue a warrant for Foreman Jones's arrest several weeks ago and this is supposed to be the cause of the raid made on the Justice's office.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Condensed Soap Company of New York City: capital stock, $10,000. Directors—William B. Oliver, Jr., Thomas B. Enos, and Joseph B. Read, New York City.

Todd, Bancroft & Co. of Rochester, to manufacture boots and shoes; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—Fred S. Todd, S. P. Bancroft, George Nier, William Gene, and George Clark, Rochester.

The Arnett Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture all kinds of hardware; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Silas H. Arnett, Hannah B. Arnett, and Abram Bartholomew, Buffalo.

The J. C. Witter Company of New York City, to carry on a general publishing business; capital stock, $35,000. Directors—J. H. Mason, Morristown, N. J., and J. C. Witter and R. K. Witter, New York City.

The Oswego Crate Company of Oswego, to manufacture crates and boxes; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Michael C. Ryan, Owen McNally, Christopher J. Scully, John Maroney, Jeremiah T. Dwyer, John F. Davis, Jr., and Louis C. Rowe, Oswego.

Sidney Centre Water Company of Sidney Centre, Delaware County; capital stock, $20,000. Directors — Charles L. Andrus, George W. Kendall, Charles H. Gerowe, Henry B. Sewell, Daniel D. Andrus, and Richard B. Robinson, Delaware County.

J. B. King Transportation Company of New York City, to operate a transportation line between New York, Boston, and Windsor, N. S.; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—J. Berre King, George R. King, Jerome A. King, George T. Hay, and Joseph C. Seguine, New York City.

Killed Herself with Acid.

Mrs. Fredericka Woehlke, thirty-nine years old, of 127 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. She had been ill for some time, but her husband, Charles Woehlke, said he knew of no reason why she should have killed herself.

BOY MURDERS HIS BROTHER.

Bloody Revenge of a Young Negro in Georgia for Being Kept from a Wedding.

NASHVILLE, Ga., Sept. 26.—Bird McClendon, a colored boy, fourteen years old, was placed in jail here to-day and told the story of a shocking crime of which Neal Shipman, his half-brother, was the victim. They lived near Allapaha, where Shipman was a carpenter of good reputation and with a good business. He kept his half-brother as a ward, trusting him with his collections. A few days ago Shipman found that the boy had been having too many goods charged to him, and as punishment refused to let him attend a wedding party that night to which he had been invited. In the meantime Shipman's wife had gone to church, leaving her baby on the bed where its father was lying asleep. On her return she found her husband dead, his throat having been cut with a sharp hatchet.

The boy acknowledged that he had committed the crime and that the murdered man never awoke from sleep, so swift and sure had been the attack upon him. It was with some difficulty that he was hurried from the neighborhood to the jail, for the negroes round were growing excited and would have made short work of him if he had been left there.

THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

President McKinley's Deep Waterways Commission Approves the Proposed Oswego Route.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The Deep Waterways Commission, appointed by President McKinley to report on a canal route connecting the upper lakes with the seaboard, has practically selected a route, according to a statement made by Chief Engineer Harrison of the commission. The line of the proposed canal starts from North Tonawanda and extends to Lake Ontario, the outlet to be near Wilson. Beginning again at Oswego, the line extends to Lake Oneida, and from there to the Mohawk River, which is a direct connection via the Hudson with the Atlantic Ocean.

In selecting this route the commission has approved the judgment of the present State Engineer and Surveyor, Campbell W. Adams, and his predecessors in that office, Elnathan Sweet and John Bogart, all of whom, realizing that the construction of a ship canal between the great lakes and the sea was inevitable, worked upon the formulation of a route until one was decided upon, which is known as the "Oswego route," and which is almost identical with the one selected by the Waterways Commission.

In 1895 Resident Engineer Albert J. Himes of the Eastern Division of the New York State Canals, under orders from State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, made a profile and description of the proposed route, and prepared an estimate upon the cost of constructing the canal, which he placed at about $82,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVICTS.

Proposition to Lease 1,100 Criminal Laborers to Private Individuals on Speculation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 26.—The penitentiary of this State has always been a source of great expense. For several years there has been no railroad building going on in the State, and the authorities have been working the convicts on farms in the endeavor to make them self-sustaining. Owing to bad crop years and low prices, this effort has failed, and the State has expended in the last four years not less than $150,000 more than the prisoners have earned. Of course both parties have used the institution as a political machine, and it is now being used as such by the Republicans.

Gov. Russell is determined to get the institution into the hands of private parties, and has let it be known that he desires bidders for the labor of all the 1,100 convicts. At the meeting of the Board of Directors on Tuesday last, Mr. John H. Winder of this city made a proposition to pay all expenses of maintaining the convicts in return for the product of their labor. The board adjourned to meet again Oct. 19 to consider any other bids which may be made. Mr. Winder offers, in his bid, to buy all the personal property owned by the State and used in connection with the penitentiary, if his proposition is accepted it will put in the State Treasury immediately $60,000. The needs of the State are pressing, and the taxes are not sufficient to pay the appropriations of the last Legislature.

The colored people are very much opposed to the proposition to lease out the convicts. They fear that the convicts, nearly all of whom are negroes, will be cruelly treated, as they have been in Georgia.

DR. FRANK ABBOTT RETURNS.

Quarantine Officers Recognize Him on the Deck of the Steamship La Champagne.

When the French Line steamship La Champagne arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning the officials there were surprised to recognize among the passengers on the deck Dr. Frank Abbott, formerly Director of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology at the New York College of Dentistry, who some months ago eloped with a young woman friend of his wife's. Dr. Abbott was on the staff of ex-Health Officer Jenkins during the cholera epidemic of 1892, and is well known to the Quarantine officials, who could not have made a mistake in his identity. He was on the deck with the young woman as the ship came in, but before it was boarded had disappeared and most probably sought the seclusion of his stateroom.

It will be recalled that when Dr. Abbott and the young woman eloped he assumed the name of William F. Day and reached South Africa before anything wrong was suspected. It was not known that they had taken a step until a letter arrived from him announcing "the latest scandal in high life." What their movements have been since then is unknown, as is everything else connected with them, except that they officially give New Orleans as their destination. Nothing was seen of either of the couple during the day.

On the passenger list of La Champagne Dr. Abbott and his companion appear as F. May and Mme. May. Mrs. Abbott, who secured a separation with alimony from her husband some time ago on the ground of mistreatment, does not intend suing for an absolute divorce, which would give him an opportunity to marry his companion.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT GRAVESEND.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds		Pounds
J. A. Gray	127	Parthamax 105
Dorian	125	Hanwell 106
Flotow	119	Miss Prim 104
Lady Mitchell	117	Trillette 103
Domitor	115	Red Spider 95
Regular	114	Rossifer 95
Van Antwerp	111	Her Own 95
Sallie Cliquot	111	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dorian	114	Song and Dance	105
Semper Ego	113	James Monroe	103
Peacemaker	110	Rifle	100
Tom Cromwell	108	Dalliance	98
Buckwa	108	Partridge	94
Talisman	106	Rey Del Tierra	92

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Kitefoot	119	Napamax	107
Claret Cup	112	Kenmore Queen	107
La Goleta	112	Attainment	107
Saratoga	107	Abundant	104
Miss Miriam	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Braw Lad	116	Leedsville	101
Cleophus	113	Estaca	101
Bernadillo	110	G. H. Ketcham	100
Passover	101	Bromo	98

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Gala Day	114	Rey Salazar	103
Demagogue	114	Sensational	100
Scotch Plaid	111	Handpress	100
Whistling Coon	108	Tent Pin	100
Sir Gawain	108	Bliss Rucker	100
Blarney Stone	107	Hindoonet	99
Banished	107	Decanter	99
Mary Black	107	Miss Rowena	96
Junior	105		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Lehman	126	Paul Kauvar	110
Sir Walter	121	Cavalero	109
Peep o' Day	117	Tillo	106
Rondo	114	Timour	84

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

The Opposition to the Regular Chief Consulship Nominee Has Abandoned the Contest.

SIMMS'S DECISION UNSHAKEN

He Firmly Declines to Stand for the Opposition Nomination—An Independent Representative Ticket Probable—Racing Men Start on a Southern Circuit.

It is stated that the contest against Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, the regular nominee for the Chief Consulship of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, has been abandoned. A number of prominent wheelmen of New York and Brooklyn were dissatisfied with the nomination of the Buffalo man, claiming it was a bit of "ring" work, and they considered the matter of forming an opposition ticket, hoping to persuade City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., to accept their nomination for the office. The contest was first suggested immediately after Mr. Jenkins's nomination, and Judge Simms declined to allow his name to be used at that time. His friends persevered, however, hoping he would reconsider, and within the last week even went so far as to negotiate with an up-State league member for the second consular office. The opposition leaders held a conference with Judge Simms several days ago, but he would not retract his decision, declaring that personal reasons made it even more impossible for him to run than when he was first approached several months ago. The up-State man also refused to be a candidate, and the opposition forces have decided to drop the fight.

An independent representative ticket is very possible for the New York District, as well as for the Brooklyn district. The regular nominees are said to be all stanch Potter men, and their unanimity of interest is not agreeable to many who will be asked to support them. In Brooklyn steps have already been taken to form an opposition list, and the New York independents will probably follow suit some time before Oct. 1.

Off on a Southern Circuit.

To-day's meet at Trenton, N. J., will open the Southern Circuit, which will lead many of the fastest cyclers in America through the Southern States to Mexico the coming Winter. This evening they will begin their journey in two Pullman cars, where they will enjoy all comforts possible while traveling. They expect to reach the City of Mexico about Christmas week, and on the way engagements will be filled at the following places: Trenton, Buffalo, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Peoria, Racine, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Joplin, Mo.; Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Charlotte, Raleigh, Savannah, and St. Augustine. In Florida there will be about twelve days' racing, after which the racers will journey through Atlanta and Memphis to Texas, holding race meets at Waco, Dallas, Austin, and Galveston.

Among the more prominent circuit chasers who will take the trip are Cooper, Kiser, J. S. Johnson, Mertens, Titus, Hoyt, Newton, Wells, Brown, McFarland, Nat Butler, Watson Coleman, Owen Kimble, Randall, Freeman, Saunders, Grimes, C. Price, and Steenson.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED STARTERS.

Century Run in Competition for a Club Banner.

The Acme Wheelmen of Jersey City made a century run yesterday from their clubhouse, 523½ Monmouth Street, to New Brunswick. Nearly 200 cyclists, eight women, started. About half of this number finished. The route was up Mercer Street to the Hudson Boulevard, to the Paterson Turnpike, to Belleville, Springfield, Plainfield, and New Brunswick and return. The distance is about 105 miles. The slow division started at 6:30 and arrived in New Brunswick at 11:40. The pacemakers were "Con" Fowler, Charles Hanks, H. Rentz, and B. Sniffen, all of the Acme Club. The second, or fast division started at 7:30 and put into New Brunswick at 11:50. The pacemakers were C. H. Preston of the Ajax Wheelmen, B. C. Fuller of the North Hudson County Wheelmen, and Harry Tompkins of the Acme Wheelmen. The Acmes started 50 men. The other clubs participating were the Ajax, North Hudson County Wheelmen, and Aetnas, and smaller delegations from the Crescent Wheelmen of New York, the Mutual Wheelmen of Brooklyn, and the Rutherford Club.

The first to arrive at the clubhouse on the return was Charles Hanks, at 6:40. He was immediately followed by "Con" Fowler, Eugene Storeken, and Charles Miller.

The pacemakers of the first division, which started from New Brunswick at 2 o'clock, reached the clubhouse at 7:20, with M. J. Kennedy, John Karkella, Edward Myer, and Otto Worth in close procession. On the return, Edward Cadugan of 108 Kearney Avenue, Jersey City, who was keeping close to the pacemakers in the first division, fell from his machine near Springfield from exhaustion and lay unconscious. All in the division stopped and a doctor was called who restored Cadugan sufficiently for him to ride in a farmer's wagon to a railway station. This caused a loss of half an hour. Four of the wheelwomen rode back to Jersey City, but did not report at the clubhouse.

A banner will be presented to-day by the Acme Club to the club which had the greatest number of "survivors." At a late hour last night the indications were that the banner would go to the Ajax Club of Jersey City.

The Cycle in Long Island.

The Long Island Railroad has so far this season carried more than 100,000 bicycles as baggage, according to the statement of President Baldwin in his annual report. He further remarks that "the influence of the bicycle in building up suburban resorts and encouraging the building of good roads has been very marked during the past year. Many towns are building macadam roads, and in the near future Long Island will have an almost perfect system of highways. The results are seen in the great popularity of Long Island for bicycle tours, and in the large number of wheels handled on the trains. The railroad invites this business and has organized a special department to supervise generally the needs of cyclists and encourage the building of good roads and cycle paths."

A Great Coast Spoiled.

One of the grandest coasts in this section has been temporarily almost ruined by road repairs, to the sorrow of the many cyclers who have enjoyed it. This is the hill about three miles south of Chatham, N. J., leading to Springfield. Previous to the improvements, riders could start from the top of the hill, lift their feet to the coasting supports, and ride nearly four miles without touching the pedals. Now the hill is covered with loose stones, many of them sharp, which cut tires and throw the wheelmen in a dangerous fashion. It is probable that the Morris County authorities will take steps to rake away most of the stones, as cyclists find it safer at present to walk down the hill.

National Circuit Bicycle Meets.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Albert Mott, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, announces the dates of National Circuit meets sanctioned as follows: Trenton, Sept. 27; Buffalo, Sept. 28; Detroit, Oct. 12; Peoria, Ill., Oct. 6, 7; Racine, Wis., Oct. 8, 9; Louisville, Oct. 12, 13; Paducah, Ky., Oct. 15; St. Louis, Oct. 16; Memphis, Oct. 25; Atlanta, Oct. 29, 30; Jacksonville, Nov. 10; Tampa, Fla., Nov. 12, 13.

Chase Defeats Bonjours.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—In the eighty-kilometer cycling race to-day A. A. Chase, the Englishman, beat Bonjours, the Frenchman. Chase broke the record for sixty kilometers, covering the distance in 73 minutes 2 seconds.

Railroad Employe Badly Hurt.

Michael Trill, twenty-nine years old, of 60 Steuben Street, Jersey City, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops on the Hackensack meadows, was struck by a drill engine as he was crossing the freight yard yesterday. His skull was fractured and he will probably die. He was taken to the City Hospital.

GOSSIP OF THE GOLFERS

Foxhall Keene's Play Surprised His Friends—Closing Incidents at the Tuxedo Tournament.

MEADOWBROOK PROGRAMME

The Principal Event Will be for the Fall Cup, to be Followed by a Consolation Match and a Handicap.

A lively week in the golf world was closed at Tuxedo on Saturday. The contestants all had an excellent time and saw some grand golf. The two players who stood out with particular prominence were, of course, Foxhall Keene and R. P. Huntington. Both have demonstrated their ability to be classed among the foremost golfers in America. Huntington, by his defeat of Travis in the semi-final round for the Tuxedo Cup, furnished the big surprise of the tournament. This victory made him the prime favorite among the Tuxedo contingent for the Tuxedo Cup, and he put up an excellent game against the superior work of Keene. Huntington was Yale's famous tennis player a few years ago, and has been studying golf with great persistency this past Summer on the Tuxedo links.

Foxhall Keene played an admirably steady game. This is his first big victory, although he has been playing quietly for nearly two years. The first tournament he entered this year was the Shinnecock event in July, where he surprised some of the experts by his brilliant work. At Newport he continued to play tiptop golf, but failed to get into the finals. He returned a week ago from Chicago, where he was one of the competitors for the amateur championship of the United States.

An incident on the Tuxedo links during the match between Keene and Huntington provoked broad smiles among the spectators. Owing to the dampness of the ground in the morning—the game being started in a mild drizzle—Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mrs. James Brown Lord drove to the grounds in an open buggy. While driving up an abandoned roadway in order to watch the play for the eighth hole, an echoing voice from the clubhouse was heard:

"Please keep that trap off the green!"

The sonorous order, coming through the funnel of an enormous megaphone, was audible over more than half the course. Looking toward the clubhouse, the megaphone was seen to be at the lips of Walker Breeze Smith, President of the golf club.

Mrs. Keene replied, faintly: "We are not on the green, Mr. Smith," but was evidently disconcerted, and soon drove away.

In the afternoon it was noticed that the old roadway had been barricaded.

The big event this week will be the open tournament at Meadowbrook. It will begin on Thursday and continue through Saturday. The principal trophy will be the Meadowbrook Cup, for which the best sixteen scores will qualify in the medal play round on Thursday.

The programme of the different events, showing how the rounds will be played, is:

Thursday, Sept. 30.—Meadowbrook Fall Cup—10:30 A. M.: Eighteen holes, medal play, scratch contest; gold medal for best score. 2 P. M.: First round Meadowbrook Cup, eighteen holes, match play, open only to players that made the sixteen best scores in the medal round. First prize, silver cup; second prize, gold medal; third prize, silver medal. 2:30 P. M.: First round Consolation Cup, eighteen holes, match play, open to all who have actually played in the medal round and who have handed in their score for the eighteen holes, excepting, of course, the sixteen who have qualified for the Meadowbrook Fall Cup. First prize, silver cup; second prize, silver medal.

Friday, Oct. 1.—10:15 A. M.: Second round for the Meadowbrook Cup. 10:30 A. M.: Second round for the Consolation Cup. 2 P. M.: Semi-final round for the Meadowbrook Cup. 2:15 P. M.: Third round for the Consolation Cup.

Saturday, Oct. 2.—10 A. M.: Final round for the Meadowbrook Cup, thirty-six holes. 10:15 A. M.: Final round for the Consolation Cup, eighteen holes. 2 P. M.: Meadowbrook Handicap, eighteen holes, medal play, handicap limited to eighteen strokes. First prize, silver cup; second prize, silver medal.

Albert G. Jennings of Brooklyn, who presented a cup to the Tuxedo Golf Club last week for a bogie handicap, has given one for a similar competition to the Dyker Meadow Club of South Brooklyn. President Norman S. Dike, who was among the players in the Tuxedo tournament, said that the cup will be played for on Wednesday. A ladies' handicap match is also being arranged by the Dyker Meadow Club, to come off early in October.

The annual championship contest of the Tuxedo Golf Club will be played on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 8 and 9. Dr. E. C. Rushmore holds the club championship now, but the coming match will be the closest which has been held among the Tuxedo members, for several excellent golfers have come prominently to the front this year, including Robert P. Huntington, Richmond Talbot, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., E. C. Kent, J. C. Kennard, and Olaf Van Cortlandt.

The Marine and Field Club has announced the following golf events for the next seven Saturdays:

Oct. 2—Members' Handicap.

Oct. 9—Match game with Oakland Golf Club at Bayside.

Oct. 16—Match with Flushing Golf Club on the home links.

Oct. 23—Members' handicap.

Oct. 30—Return match with Oakland Golf Club on the home links.

Nov. 6—Return match with Englewood Golf Club on the home links.

Nov. 13—Members' handicap.

J. T. Gwathmey has been appointed official handicapper for the golf department of the club.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cleveland Wins from Louisville and St. Louis Loses Two Games to Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	88	37	.704
Boston	88	38	.703
New York	81	46	.638
Cincinnati	74	54	.578
Cleveland	69	59	.539
Brooklyn	60	69	.465
Washington	58	69	.457
Pittsburg	56	70	.444
Chicago	56	71	.441
Philadelphia	54	75	.419
Louisville	51	76	.402
St. Louis	27	100	.213

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

Boston at Baltimore.
Louisville at Cleveland.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Cincinnati Wins Twice at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The "Reds" won two well-played games from the "Browns" to-day. Both games were replete with brilliant fielding. Hoy gave a wonderful exhibition. Beckley got three home runs in the first game. Beecher, the new fielder of the "Browns," made a good impression.

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	— 4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; St. Louis, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Schriver and Dwyer; St. Louis, Douglass and Sudhon. Umpire—Mr. Pears.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—8
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; St. Louis, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Rhines; St. Louis, Douglass and Coleman. Umpire—Mr. Pears.

Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 7.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The "Indians" won the last game of the series from the "Colonels" by fine fielding and McAllister's good work in the box. Only in the sixth inning was McAllister hit hard, and in that inning the "Colonels" made five hits and four runs. Wallace and Childs played well, and McKean's stick work was excellent. Blake, who returned yesterday, played in right.

Cleveland	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 4. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Louisville, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4. Batteries—Cleveland, Zimmer and McAllister; Louisville, Wilson and Dexter and McGee. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BATTLING FOR THE PENNANT.

Champions and Bostons Will Have Their Final Struggle in Baltimore To-day.

Not since 1889 has the finish of the baseball season aroused so much enthusiasm as the present struggle for pennant honors between the Baltimores and Bostons. In 1889 the Bostons and New Yorks had a neck-and-neck finish, in which the Giants came out with flying colors, with only 11 points to spare, and, not unlike the present struggle, the decision rested with the final games.

Baseball enthusiasts in every part of the country are as much interested in the fight now being waged between Baltimore and Boston as the "rooters" are in those places. The general opinion of experts in this city is that Baltimore will win out eventually. Individually both teams are evenly matched so far as fielding strength is concerned, but the Bostons have a slight advantage in the way of pitchers. This, however, is evened up by the fact that the champions are a little ahead of Boston in batting. Bunting the ball safely, which can be classed as scientific batting, has won a number of games for the champions. This style of batting can be accomplished better by the champions than any team in the League. While in Brooklyn recently no less than six of the Baltimore players bunted safely in succession in one inning, and it can safely be said that the game was won through this style of batting.

To-day's game in Baltimore will not definitely decide the question. The Baltimores have four games to play with the Washingtons, while the Bostons have a series of three games to play in Brooklyn. Local "rooters" who watched the work of the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds last week are inclined to believe that the Senators will win one game from the champions. The latter, however, if they win to-day's game from the Bostons, cannot take the pennant, even though they do drop one game to the Senators. On the other hand, if Boston wins to-day and takes all three games with the Brooklyns, they will be the champions

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 819.6 feet north of Riverview Terrace, formerly Heath Avenue, 158.7 by 165.2 by 187.11 by 103.2, vacant; Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 103.2 feet north of the land of Fordham Morris, being Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 on map of property of Mary Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 101.1 by 132 by 100 by 153.7, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $3,877; on the latter, $1,756.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 12 Columbia Street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Broome Street, 21.11 by 65, three-story brick tenement, with all right to six-foot alley along its southerly side; all title and interest of Martin Weir on Nov. 12, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$70 Per Month
306 and 310 West 115th St.
Three-story and basement, high-stoop dwellings, containing 10 rooms and bath. Handsomely decorated; all modern conveniences.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

TO LEASE, the two four-story and attic Marble front dwelling 741-743 5th Av., close to 57th St. Size, 40x70x90. Adapted for large residence; will rent separately. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS, 50 FEET, overlooking Stuyvesant Square; 10 large rooms; all improvements; hot-air heating; hall boys. 830 East 17th St. See janitor.

HOTELS.

THE PARK MADISON,
Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 25th St.
Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience. These apartments are without kitchen. A first-class restaurant is maintained in the house for the use of tenants, thereby saving them much care and trouble. Plans and full particulars at the office of
GEO. R. READ,
[5884] 1 Madison Av.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th St. and Irving Place.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS
connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.
GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins October 1st.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.
On Highland Av., near station, one of the choicest residential locations; several new Colonial dwellings with every modern appointment; each with ample grounds; terms reasonable; would rent with privilege of purchase. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
COUNTRY PLACE WANTED
Wanted to purchase a country place of from 50 to 100 acres, with good buildings, high elevation, good roads; must have abundance of water, including a running brook suitable for trout, and a maple grove, and be within four miles of a railroad. Address
Country Place,
Box 166 Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR LEASE,
On the north side of Beaver Street
Bet. New and Broad Streets.
In close proximity to the Produce Exchange.
A plot of land, 50x100 feet, which will be improved by the owner with a building two, three, or four stories high, to suit the requirements of a tenant, and will be let at a very moderate rental. An excellent opportunity for a company or firm requiring considerable pace on one or two floors, to have separate premises for their own use, to which their name may be given, if desired.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE STREET. (5861)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.
my3-1awGmM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City.
ap19-1awGmM

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FISCHER PIANOS
OVER 100,000 SOLD.
The largest and finest assortment of Grand and Uprights, in unique designs and choice woods. Moderate prices and easy payments. PIANOS FOR RENT—Exchanged. Several second-hand Pianos of our own and other celebrated makers at low prices.
33 UNION SQUARE, WEST,
Between 16th and 17th Sts., N. Y.
N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL NOTICES.

Metropolitan Traction Company of New York.
State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:
I, JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State for the State of New York, do hereby certify that the Metropolitan Traction Company, a domestic corporation, not being a moneyed or railroad corporation, has, this 17th day of September, A. D., 1897, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a consent in writing that the dissolution of the said Metropolitan Traction Company shall take place, signed and executed at a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, by the holders of 241,407 shares of stock of said corporation out of a total capital stock of 300,000 shares, attested by its Secretary, Mr. Charles E. Warren, and its Vice President, Mr. Peter A. B. Widener, together with the powers of attorney signed by such stockholders who executed such consent by attorney, with a statement of the names and residences of the then existing Board of Directors of said corporation, and the names and residences of its officers duly verified by the Secretary of said corporation, Mr Charles E. Warren.
And I further certify that it appears therefrom that such corporation has compiled with Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, as amended by Chapter 932 of the Laws of 1896, in order to be dissolved.—Dated September 17th, 1897.
Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of September, 1897.
[Seal.] JNO. PALMER, Secretary of State.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, (Old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
Daily except Sunday.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser, Thrs., Sept. 30, 8 AM Lahn Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM Havel, Sat., Oct. 23, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM Werra Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM
Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM

NOTICE.
The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 640 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 8 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiserin, Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers fo. Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Nov. 11, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Oct. 9, 4 P. M. Prussia, Oct. 16, 9 A. M. First cab. $75 up; second class $40; steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 29 PARIS.....Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13 ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 3

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M. Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon Kensington, Oct. 20, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Oct. 9, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and upward, all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania Oct 2, 10 A.M. Campania, Oct. 16 8:30 AM
Aurania, Oct. 9, Noon Umbria, Oct. 23, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM Lucania, Oct. 30, 8:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 28
ALGONQUIN.....Thursday, Sept. 30
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Oct. 2
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Oct. 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55 (3.15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:29, 5:39, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
Daily except Sunday.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &..., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (6:00 to Reading,) P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL. Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:53, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:29, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 8:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Additional trains for Philadelphia from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, Binghamton, and local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:00 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily, CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday, Monday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for New York, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BINGHAMTON, and NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:00, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 272, 353, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E

LOST IN THE HURRICANE

The Schooner Katie J. Irelan Goes to the Bottom with a Load of Iron.

THE CREW'S NARROW ESCAPE

The Seas Threatened to Submerge the Craft When the Goodwin Stoddard Went to Their Rescue—Other Damage Reported.

More evidence of the bad weather at sea was brought to port yesterday by incoming vessels. Eight shipwrecked seamen were brought in by the four-masted schooner Goodwin Stoddard. Their vessel, the schooner Katie J. Irelan, was a victim of the gale which swept the Southern coast last week.

Capt. Andreassen of the Goodwin Stoddard had a story of bad weather to report on his own account also, and the loss of one man. The Goodwin Stoddard left Fernandina Sept. 17 and it was on the following day that one of the crew, while working aloft, fell from the spanker masthead to the deck and was instantly killed. He was Nils Svendsen, a native of Norway. His body was buried at sea.

The weather, which had been threatening for some time, became stormy the following day; the wind came from the northeast and soon increased to a gale and was accompanied by enormous seas. This continued without abating during the night, the schooner laboring heavily and the seas flooding her decks. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the wind changed to the southeast. It increased in violence, and the seas threatened to submerge the craft. Thus it continued, and while Captain and crew were in fear of their own fate another schooner—a three-master—was decried in the distance, flying a signal of distress.

Despite the gale the Stoddard bore away toward the stranger, which proved to be the Katie J. Irelan. The crew signaled that their vessel was sinking, and they wished to abandon her. All of their boats were gone. The sea was running high, but after great difficulty the Stoddard's crew succeeded in launching a boat, and the brave fellows who manned it pulled away for the Irelan. They took off her skipper, Capt. Crockett, and his seven men and got them safely aboard their own vessel.

The Irelan had a cargo of scrap iron from Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C. The storm proved too much for her, with her heavy cargo, and her seams opened. The men, who escaped with only the clothes on their backs, saw her sink an hour and a half after they abandoned her.

The Irelan sank in latitude 32 degrees 56 minutes, longitude 77 degrees 25 minutes. She was built at Cooper's Point, N. J., in 1883, and measured 708 tons. She was owned by W. S. Irelan of Baltimore.

The steamship Antilla, which arrived yesterday from Nassau, reported that on Sept. 25, off Cape Henry, she passed a quantity of wreckage, which included part of a vessel's house. On the same day a bald eagle, nearly exhausted, flew on board, alighting on the foremast. Later the bird lodged on the main gaff, where it staid all night. It flew away to the westward next morning.

The bark Emita, from Brunswick, Ga., experienced a hurricane from northwest to northeast Sept. 20, in latitude 34 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 75 degrees 30 minutes. It settled into a heavy gale, with much rain and high, confused seas. Sails were split, the rails were started, and a portion of the deck load of ties was swept overboard. Oil was used over the bows and sides with good effect.

MRS. HETZER'S WOUND SERIOUS

Stabbed by Her Husband in Williamsburg and Came to This City—Hetzer in Bellevue.

Andrew Hetzer, a camphor maker, of 749 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, who attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by leaping into the East River from the Houston Street ferryboat Newtown, may have to stand trial on the charge of trying to kill his wife, Rosa, if he recovers. A few hours before he jumped from the ferryboat he stabbed his wife while she lay asleep in bed, and she was last night reported to be in a critical condition at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Horn, at 518 East Sixth Street, this city.

Hetzer is forty-one years old, and had five children by his first wife—Mary, William, Annie, Michael, and Barbara, respectively nineteen, seventeen, twelve, eight, and six years old. The woman whom Hetzer stabbed he married five years ago. She was a widow and had three children, who are dead. Mrs. Hetzer is thirty years old. She idolized her stepchildren, and they did everything possible to make her happy. When she married Hetzer she gave him $300. In addition to this, she took in washing, and every dollar she earned she gave to her husband.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Hetzer celebrated her birthday, and not only her stepchildren, but the children of neighbors, gave her many gifts. The attention bestowed upon the woman seemed to make Hetzer jealous. He was under the impression that his children thought more of their stepmother than they did of him. At daylight Saturday the son Willie heard his mother calling him. He asked what the trouble was, and Mrs. Hetzer replied that Hetzer was trying to kill her. The boy ran to his stepmother's assistance and pushed his father away. Hetzer had already stabbed the woman in the abdomen, but she did not realize it. Hetzer choked his son in order to get him to leave.

Mrs. Hetzer got out of bed, and after dressing herself, made her way to this city, where her dangerous condition became known, and Dr. Klein of 11 East Seventh Street was summoned. In the meantime Hetzer had also left his house, and before noon made his suicidal leap. He was rescued and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hetzer had lately been brooding over his inability to get together enough money to buy a house. It is thought his intention was to kill his wife and then himself.

Table Fork His Weapon.

John Dorman of 943 Third Avenue was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night, charged with stabbing John O'Brien of 446 West Twenty-third Street. The men were in a saloon at Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street and quarreled. They went outside to settle the matter. Dorman says Patrick Gilchrist of 168 East Thirtieth Street took sides against him, and he then thought he was justified in using a table fork that he had taken from the lunch counter. He shoved it into O'Brien several times. As Dorman charged the others with assault, they, too, were locked up.

Hit in the Eye by a Stone.

Michael Eloll, two and a half years old, of 7 Ninth Avenue, while driving with his father on Hudson Street yesterday afternoon, was hit in the eye by a stone thrown by some unknown boy. The latter was with a gang of other boys who were throwing stones near the corner of Franklin Street. The father drove to the Hudson Street Hospital, where, after an examination by the surgeon, he was told that the child would lose the sight of the eye. No arrests were made.

Passengers on La Champagne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Champagne from Havre were Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Adams, W. S. Chester, H. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hart, Dr. Hermann Vanderpoel, Dr. C. A. Querrolo, P. Lorillard Ronalds, H. A. Stickney, Peter R. Weiler, and J. R. Livermore. Chauncey M. Depew was at the pier to meet his niece, Miss Charlotte Hegeman, who was accompanied on La Champagne by Miss Lucie de Nordheim.

Jersey City Boys Commit Robbery.

Frederick Myer, ten years old, of 30 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, was robbed of 20 cents on the West Shore Railroad tracks yesterday by a gang of ten boys. The police subsequently arrested six boys, whose ages vary from ten to thirteen years. They denied the charge, but were locked up for examination.

Warning to Barren Island Residents.

Dr. Purdy, Sanitary Inspector for the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, will to-day request Health Commissioner Emery to ask the police to visit the houses of residents of Barren Island and urge them to boil their drinking water. Four cases of typhoid fever on the island have recently been reported.

TRIED TO KILL HER SON.

Mrs. Hilderbrand Told Him to Drink Carbolic Acid and Then Took a Dose Herself.

Mrs. Memie Hilderbrand, twenty-nine years old, who lived with her husband, Julius, at 39 Parker Street, Williamsburg, became despondent after her three-yeear-old son Julius died a year ago. She threatened to make way with herself so often that little attention was paid to the threat.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hilderbrand put on her best gown and went to the drug store of Douglas Klein, at Fourth Street and Humboldt Avenue, where she purchased a vial of carbolic acid, and then started to visit her friends. She called at eleven places, and at every one of them said she was going to kill herself by taking the acid. All her friends made light of the matter except one.

Mrs. Hilderbrand gave presents to a number of the persons she visited, including a ring, a breastpin, a scarfpin, and her pocketbook. A woman who was impressed by the earnestness of Mrs. Hilderbrand's words ran to tell her husband, but he laughed at her fears, and when his wife returned home he said nothing about it.

Soon afterward Mrs. Hilderbrand told Annie Nolan, the servant, that she was going to kill herself and take her little son Richard with her, as she did not care to leave any burden on her husband. She took the boy by the hand and went to the rear steps of the house. She then uncorked the vial and held it to the lips of the child, saying, soothingly, "Drink, dear." Annie Nolan caught Mrs. Hilderbrand's arm in time to save her boy. She screamed, and tried to wrest the vial from the woman, but before she could do so Mrs. Hilderbrand had drained its contents. Her husband ran to her assistance, but she soon died. The lips of the child were slightly burned.

Mr. Hilderbrand is an employe of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company.

THE PELL STREET AFFRAY.

Chinamen Appear in Court and Are Fined—Two Pummel Each Other.

The free-for-all fight in Pell Street on Saturday night, which resulted in the appearance of a number of damaged Chinamen in the Centre Street Court yesterday, was due to the unpopularity of the Hep Sing Tong Society among a certain class of Celestials. The society is conducting a crusade against various forms of Chinese vice, and Mock Tuck is one of its detectives. As a result of the affair, he was accused of stabbing Clu Kong and hitting him on the head with a blackjack. The other Chinamen were called up and fined in pairs for disorderly conduct. Clu Tuck, his bitterest enemy, was charged by Clu Kong with stabbing him on the left arm. Both were committed for further examination, and while being escorted through the Tombs Prison yard broke loose from their guards and pummeled each other for a few minutes.

NEW YORK FREE LIBRARY.

Many Improvements Made in It During the Past Year.

During the past library year the New York Free Circulating Library has made many improvements. Two new branches have been opened, and a third has been removed to new quarters, and so improved as practically to constitute a new branch. To a fourth a large addition, nearly doubling its capacity, has been built.

A traveling library department has been established. The two-book system, whereby each user of the library may draw two books at once, has been extended to eight of the nine branches, and the open-shelf system, whereby the public is given free access to the books, has been introduced in two of them.

The whole library force, now numbering about sixty persons, has been classified on civil service models, and the passage of an examination is now necessary for promotion from class to class. As the coming year's circulation is approximately 1,000,000 volumes, an increased appropriation will be asked for from the city.

WED ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

John Fisher and Emily Fisher, a Patient in the Hospital, United.

John Fisher of Detroit and Miss Emily Fisher, a patient in Ward C, were married yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. The Rev. Dr. John Young, who is the chaplain of the Department of Charities, was to have been the officiating clergyman, but he was unable to leave his duties in Bellevue Hospital.

In order that the young couple and their friends, who were assembled in the chapel waiting for the arrival of Dr. Young, should not be disappointed, Dr. Morgan was called up on the telephone, and the situation explained. Dr. Morgan consented to go to the Island, and went over on the tugboat Thomas F. Gilroy. A wedding on Blackwell's Island is very unusual, and this one attracted a large amount of notice from the convalescent invalids, the nurses, and all such as could go to see it. As soon as the bride's health will permit she will leave for Detroit with her husband.

A BIG GAS DEAL.

Emerson McMillin & Co. Secure Control of the Detroit Gas Co.'s Plant.

The banking firm of Emerson McMillin & Co. of this city, of which Emerson McMillin is President, has just signed contracts for the purchase of over three-fourths of the stock and bonds of the Detroit Gas Company of Detroit, Mich., and an organization will be perfected within the next few days under the laws of that State with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

The syndicate of which Mr. McMillin is the head will have control of important gas works in St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Jackson, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Mo., and will also secure one of the largest and most important gas plants in the country, controlling both a coal gas and natural gas supply. The plant is already adequate to the requirements of the City of Detroit, but extensive improvements are contemplated by the new company.

It was through a like deal that Mr. McMillin last week secured control of the Buffalo gas plant. The plants at Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Red Bank, N. J., are also controlled by the same company. Mr. McMillin is the President of nearly all the companies mentioned.

McGuinness Sent to the Workhouse.

Charles McGuinness, the blind checker player, who has been on exhibition in different museums of this and other cities, went to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station Saturday night and said he had no money and could not take care of himself. He was locked up for the night. He was in a nervous state when he appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday. He said he had no home. Magistrate Mott fined him $10, saying that if he had no money he could go to the Workhouse, where they would take care of him. McGuinness did not pay his fine, and was taken away.

Heard Theosophist Dunlop.

Daniel N. Dunlop, President of the Theosophical Society in Ireland, last night delivered a lecture before the H. P. Blavatsky Branch of the society at its headquarters, 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. His subject was "The Purpose of the Theosophical Movement." Mr. Dunlop has been elected President of the H. P. Blavatsky Branch, and was recently selected by Katharine Tingley as editor of The New Century, a Theosophical weekly.

Stole a Ride, Lost His Life.

While stealing a ride last night on a freight train at Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth Street, John Mahoney of 514 West Thirty-ninth Street fell under the wheels and was instantly killed. It is thought the man got on the train at Fifty-ninth Street, and when nearing his home made an effort to get off. He was riding on the bumpers and must have lost his footing.

Stole a Prescription.

William Garrett, ten years old, of 255½ Woodward Street, Jersey City, was sent by his mother yesterday to a drug store to get a prescription prepared. He carried the note in his hand, and as he was passing through Grand Street a man snatched the note and escaped with it.

17,000 Visitors at the Aquarium.

There were over 17,000 visitors at the Aquarium yesterday, a marked increase over the Summer attendance on Sundays. This was attributed to the fine weather and the stopping of suburban and water excursions with the advance of Autumn.

VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS

They Give an Exhibition of Swimming, Diving, and Rescuing at Ulmer Park.

GIRLS' AQUATIC CONTESTS

More Than Five Thousand Persons Witness the Trials—Capt. Dalton's Exhibition of Swimming with His Arms and Hands Tied.

The members of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps were in their glory yesterday at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, where they were admired by more than 5,000 more or less amphibious persons. Some of the life savers wore nice uniforms, and some of them wore very little of anything, but all were petted and praised and made much of—especially by the girls. It would be hard to find anywhere a collection of men with clearer eyes and skins or frames more sturdy or better muscled or a more generally satisfactory look of health and strength than the life savers. Along the water lines they hold the same position in the public estimation that the volunteer firemen have in the interior, but they have better opportunities than the firemen to make distinct personal records. A large proportion of those who appeared yesterday wore medals given them for life saving, and those who have none are hungry for them, and spend much of their time bobbing and plunging about in the water seeking the pleasure of risking their lives and the glory of preserving the life of somebody else.

Crews were present from Coney Island, Rockaway, Canarsie, Ulmer Park, Avoca Villa, Brooklyn Beach, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-fifth, Forty-third, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Seventieth Streets, Brooklyn; the Erie Basin, Gowanus Canal, Heil Gate, Valencia, Pier 1, Eighty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Streets, New York.

Capt. D. Dalton, the champion swimmer of Europe, gave a special exhibition in honor of the occasion, swimming from Fifty-eighth Street to Ulmer Park in full military uniform, and after that swimming two miles with his arms and hands tied behind him just to prove that water is not dangerous. There were swimming races of 100 yards, 200 yards, 300 yards, and one mile. The Fifty-first Street crew from New York carried off the honors in these contests, the 100-yard dash being won by William C. Miller of that crew, while his comrade, G. N. S. Roe, was victor in the other three. Diving contests and races between the boats of various crews were also included in the programme. The dives were made from the roof of a yacht club house thirty feet above the sea level, and the question to decide was who could make the cleanest, straightest, headlong leap into the water.

John Schnapp of the Thirty-fourth Street crew, Brooklyn, won the men's prize, but the best dive of the day was made by Maud Sprague, a young woman from Bath Beach who was apparently less nervous than any of the men, and descended through the air a straight, rigid flash of green tights and red body. She gets a special medal.

Four other Bath Beach girls entered in a swim of 100 yards, and fought it out as gamely and fiercely as any of the men. Ethel Golding and her sister Elaine—a scrap of a girl six years old, with fluffy yellow hair—gave an exhibition of diving and fancy swimming which would have aroused the envy of any duck.

One of the most interesting events was the exhibition of a rescue and resuscitation of a man fallen overboard by the crew from Rockaway, under command of W. D. Ahlert, who distinguished himself in 1892 by saving four men from the sloop Owl in a sea which baffled the United States life-saving crew. John Dunn of the Coney Island Creek Station was the drowning man. Capt. Charles McEnroe of Rockaway, who has an official record of forty-one lives saved, swam to Dunn and got him aboard the boat in ten seconds.

The display was under the guidance of President A. Wesley Jones, Vice Commodore Theodore Krombach, Secretary Thomas Smith, A. B. Tower, Inspector Charles Disbrow, Commodore of New York Harbor, and Hugh F. Doherty, Assistant Inspector of the South Brooklyn Division.

CAPT. DIAZ ARRIVES.

The Son of the President of Mexico Talks of the Attempt Made on His Father's Life.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer La Champagne from Havre was Capt. Porfirio Diaz, only son of President Diaz of Mexico.

Capt. Diaz has been for the last year studying engineering with the firm of Sir Westman Pearson & Son, the famous London contractors. He is now on his way to the City of Mexico to resume his military studies. Although only twenty-four years old, he is already a staff Captain and Captain in the Military Engineers, the two highest branches of the Mexican Army. Young Diaz was born in the town of Tiacotalpan, in the State of Vera Cruz, Oct. 18, 1873, and removed with his father to the City of Mexico a few years later. There he entered the military academy and was graduated in 1893 and came immediately to Washington, where he acted for a year as Military Attaché to the Mexican Legation.

He is the second of President Diaz's three children. His older sister, Señora de la Torre, is the wife of a wealthy banker and land owner of the City of Mexico. His younger sister, Señorita Luz Diaz, is eighteen years old, and is one of the reigning belles of the Mexican capital. Capt. Diaz was met at the pier by Antonio Leon Grajeda, Chancellor of the Mexican Consulate, and escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will leave this afternoon for his native country.

Capt. Diaz said yesterday that he had received a cablegram in London from his father acquainting him with the recent attempt to assassinate the latter by Arroyo, who was later lynched by connivance of the police authorities of the City of Mexico. Young Diaz said his father attached not the least importance to the attempt on his life, believing that Arroyo was simply crazed with drink. The rumored belief by the Mexican police authorities that the man was delegated by a society of Anarchists, of which he was a member, to kill the President, young Diaz characterizes as absurd.

"My father," said he, "is kept thoroughly posted on the movements of every society of any kind in the republic, and I, as a member of his staff, have every facility for obtaining like information. I can say that my father was never more popular with the people than at present, and I know that there is no organized movement inimical to him in any part of the country.

"I had not heard until to-day of the suicide of Inspector General of Police Eduardo Velasquez, who permitted the killing of Arroyo. I think, however, that the other imprisoned police officials who had a hand in the business will be rigorously prosecuted."

Chemicals Afire in the Street.

Some one threw a match last night among a lot of carboys filled with chemicals at West Houston and Woosten Streets. The articles are the property of Charles H. Pleasant, who keeps a drug store at that place. The chemicals caught fire and the burning liquid run into the street. The firemen extinguished the blaze after $100 damage was done.

Three Jersey City Boys Missing.

Three boys were reported missing in Jersey City yesterday. John Ryan, six years old, of 160 Academy Street; William Mossman, ten years old, of 122 Academy Street, and Albert F. Ward, twelve years old, of 627 Grand Street. As they all left home at about the same time on Saturday it is believed the lads have gone together.

Ex-Sergeant Drummond Dead.

Ex-Sergt. Drummond, for more than twenty years a member of the Richmond County police force, died Saturday at his home in Stapleton, S. I., after a lingering illness. He was fifty-eight years old, and was retired by the Police Board about a year ago on account of ill health.

Illness of Gustave Reumuth.

Gustave Reumuth, an agent for the Standard Oil Company at Northampton, Mass., was attacked with an epileptic fit at the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR OF THE NEWEST MATERIALS, IN DOUBLE-BREASTED AND MIDDY SUITS, SAILOR AND RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, TOP COATS AND REEFERS, ALSO HATS AND CAPS, SHIRT WAISTS, BLOUSES, ETC., AT MODERATE PRICES.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

AN OLD CLIFF BLOWN UP

Remnant of Washington's Head Near Fort Lee Destroyed by 3,000 Pounds of Dynamite.

A WELL-KNOWN LANDMARK

Preparations for the Blast Consumed Six Weeks of Labor—Noise Was Heard Miles Away—Nearly 10,000 Tons of Boulders Fell.

Excursionists to Fort Lee, who took advantage of yesterday's ideal weather to make a trip up the Hudson, missed an old landmark, which though sadly disfigured some time ago, still presented a picturesque appearance, and was counted among features of the Palisades as viewed from midstream. The rough old crag known for many years as Washington's Head, about one mile north of Fort Lee, is no more. Four years previous the head went, and Saturday the remaining part, in all its natural beauty, was blown into a million fragments. Now the rock looks bleak and desolate, an excavation gaping at the onlooker with not a redeeming line.

For the past six weeks preparations for this giant blast had been going on. With great expenditure of labor and energy a tunnel had been bored into the heart of the crag. In a shaft at the end 3,000 pounds of dynamite were placed, and the tunnel was then closed with rocks. When all was ready, an innocent-looking box containing an ordinary electric battery was placed about 100 feet back from the edge of the precipice, and the wires were connected with the cartridges imbedded in the rocks.

Scrambling for Shelter.

Late in the afternoon, when the usual day's work of the stone crushers was about over, a shrill whistle gave the signal to the workmen that the explosion was about to take place, and a scramble for shelter began. About 200 workmen took shelter on a platform about 500 feet below the precipice, while a few staid behind to touch off the evening blasts in the great mass of boulders left from the last section of cliff, which had previously been blown away. They staid but a few seconds, however. Soon little curls of smoke began forcing their way through the fissures and the workmen ran for dear life, just as the first crackling sound that precedes an explosion became audible.

The fleeing stone breakers were not a moment too soon. The bombardment had already begun. A series of roars lasting about two minutes followed, and huge boulders were smashed into pieces ready for the crushers, while a shower of fragments fell far into the river.

But this was not yet the end. It was merely a preliminary explosion of thirty-five cartridges, to make ready for the main blast. The head blaster ran back to the battery, saw that the wires were in good condition, and pulled a handle fastened to the little box. By this seemingly harmless motion the ton and a half of dynamite, concealed in what people were wont to consider everlasting hills, was set off, and the work of destruction was complete.

Amid a cloud of brown smoke, and with a roar that was heard miles away, tons of loose rocks were thrown high into the air. The great crag shook, swerved for a second, as if balancing itself on some hidden pivot, and then collapsed. Into the plateform of sand below came tumbling immense boulders, weighing tons, and the beautiful cliff was a thing of the past, sacrificed to the demands of modern paving. The stone from this rock is considered the finest obtainable for paving purposes.

A Large Quarry.

The quarry where this blast took place is said to be the largest in the Palisades. It is owned by Carpenter Brothers, who eight years ago leased the tract, with a frontage of 700 feet, in the face of a storm of protest from the dwellers on the cliffs. In September, 1894, they therefore decided to buy the land outright, and William O. Allison sold twenty-five acres to them for the sum of $25,000.

Many persons interested in the preservation of the Palisades have agitated the question of preventing the further destruction of the beautiful cliffs by acts of Legislature. Even the United States Government has been appealed to to take some action in the matter, but so far without success. A number of property holders further back on the banks of the Hudson bought up several sections of the Palisades some twenty years ago, but when the commercial value of the rocks came to be recognized by the stone dealers the prices of the property became almost prohibitive for private individuals who were acting from purely aesthetic motives and this course had to be abandoned.

Of late, interest in the subject has again been revived, and the women of New Jersey have been brought into requisition. To them a strong appeal has been made, and it is expected that through the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs something will be done to stop the work of devastation now being carried on by the numerous quarries.

Drowned Near the Recreation Pier.

John O'Brien, twenty-two years old, who is said to have been without a home, was drowned from the pier at the foot of Sixth Street, East River, at noon yesterday. He was standing on a raft and fell overboard. Although he was a good swimmer, he was drowned in sight of a thousand or more people who were on the Recreation Pier at the foot of East Third Street. As O'Brien was swept out into the river the crowd became intensely excited and rushed to the end of the pier shouting and gesticulating wildly. The body was recovered and removed to the Morgue.

Six Policemen After One Boy.

John Dalton, fifteen years old, of 215 East Forty-third Street, and John Omens, twelve years old, of 741 First Avenue, were caught by a policeman yesterday "shooting craps" in front of a factory on Forty-third Street, between First and Second Avenues. Guarded by two policemen they were taken to the Yorkville Court in a patrol wagon. Just as the wagon stopped at the court house Dalton wriggled loose from his captors and ran toward Lexington Avenue, followed by six policemen, a number of citizens, and a nurse maid. Dalton might have escaped, but at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street a large man caught him. Both boys were fined $2 and committed to the Gerry Society.

A Body Found in the East River.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the East River at the foot of Sixth Street yesterday, and after being dragged out was taken to the Morgue. He was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, of dark complexion, hair, and mustache, and dressed in dark clothing. An open-faced silver watch, a key ring, with two keys, and a penholder were found in the pockets.

B. Altman & Co

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS OF THE

FASSO CORSET

INCLUDING AN ENTIRELY NEW MODEL IN ADDITION TO THE FASSO STRAIGHT FRONT, WHICH IS MADE IN A VARIETY OF MATERIALS, SUCH AS COUTIL, WOOL, BROCHE, BATISTE AND BROCADE.

(None genuine unless stamped with the above Trade Mark.)

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

IN JAIL FOR A CLOCK.

Pietro Michele Bought One on the Installment Plan and Was Arrested for Non-Payment.

Agents who sell clocks and other such articles on the installment plan had better keep away from the second floor of the rear tenement at 16 Spring Street, as they are liable to get hurt. Pietro Michele and his numerous progeny who live there have taken a solemn oath to throw any installment plan agent who may come there out of the window and to decorate his face besides. Pietro speaks thus from bitter experience in Ludlow Street Jail, and all he wishes now is an opportunity to get even with the entire brood of the sale-on-the-installment-plan fiends.

Pietro Michele works for a contractor, and earns $1.50 a day, and one of his sons also contributes to the support of the family. They have an old-fashioned American clock that ticks quietly and orderly on the mantel, and none of the family ever had time to find fault with it.

One day, about five weeks ago, a stranger entered Pietro's apartments with a brand new clock that had a large, round face, and an equestrian statue on the top. He spoke very disparagingly of the old clock, and said that no Italian gentleman who respected himself would ever harbor such a hideous looking timepiece.

The agent then praised the new clock that he had. It was an excellent time-keeper and could beat all other clocks and watches in the world. The price was only $4, and Pietro could have it on the installment plan, paying fifty cents down and twenty-five cents per week thereafter.

Mrs. Michele and the girls liked the new clock, and so Michele planked down a half-dollar and the new clock was placed alongside the old-fashioned timepiece. The agent wound it up and went out hurriedly.

About an hour later the Michele family understood what the agent had meant by saying that the new clock would beat any other in creation, and also why he had left so hurgiedly after getting Pietro's signature to his installment contract. While the hands of the old clock had scored one hour those of the new timepiece had scored eighteen and a half hours, and were still chasing each other round the dial, and not giving the hammer a chance to strike the hours as they sped by. The children were mighty amused, and the family cat, that came up to see what was the matter, tried to catch the minute hand as it glided along.

Pietro Michele gave utterance to a good many hard words in his native tongue, but that did not slacken the clock's speed, and then he became more patient. The agent would be round next Sunday, and he would make him take the clock and repair it.

Sunday came, but no agent. Four Sundays passed, and at last the agent appeared, and Pietro swore he would not pay another cent until the clock was in good running condition.

"Very well," said the agent. "I'll come again next Sunday and fix your clock, and then you can pay me all the installments that are due."

This was on Sept. 19, the Sunday before last. The following Tuesday, at 10 o'clock in the night, while the Micheles were all fast asleep, some one thundered at the door. Mrs. Michele thought there was a fire and the children screamed "Help! thieves!"

When Pietro opened the door, after lighting a lamp, he was seized by two Marshals and was told to pay up for the clock or go to jail. In vain he explained, and said that he did not have the money just then. He was barely given time to put on his shoes and coat, and was dragged off to Ludlow Street Jail and locked up.

The clock was said to have been bought from the Cosmopolitan Installment Company, at 523 Fifth Street, and the next day the proprietor told Mrs. Michele and her son that the father would have to pay the full amount, besides Marshal's fees, or stay in prison. In jail Pietro did remain until yesterday afternoon, when his lawyer managed to get him out, and to make the proprietor take back his clock. He now says that he will never again buy on the installment plan and will throw out of the window any installment agent who may dare to come.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.

A Horse With a Buggy Runs from Eleventh Avenue to the Bowery.

A horse belonging to James Halligan of 422 West Nineteenth Street and attached to a top buggy ran away yesterday morning from Halligan's stable, at Eleventh Avenue and West Eighteenth Street. Before the animal was captured he had covered the distance between Eleventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street and First Street and the Bowery. So far as could be ascertained, no one was injured in the course of the horse's wild race through the streets.

The horse was in charge of James Halligan's son William, who was about to take the halter from the animal's head to replace it with a bridle. Before he could do so, however, the horse took fright from some unknown cause and dashed away. He ran through Eighteenth Street as far as Eighth Avenue, on which thoroughfare he turned south. The avenue was crowded with bicyclists and there was great consternation among them.

The horse continued down the avenue to Abingdon Square, where he turned into Bleecker Street. At that point Charles Campbell of 226 West Seventeenth Street, a bicycle rider, gave chase on his wheel in the hope of catching the horse. Campbell was pretty close to the object of his pursuit at one moment, but was thrown from his machine. He pluckily jumped on again and followed until the animal was caught.

The race through Bleecker Street was an exciting one. Several persons tried in vain to catch the runaway animal, but as there was no bridle the task was difficult of accomplishment. Across Broadway the animal ran, with the buggy swaying behind him. Fortunately he escaped striking any of the cable cars at that point, and continued on his run through Bleecker Street toward the Bowery.

At that place Patrolman Charles Fries of the Mulberry Street Station dashed out and succeeded in catching the animal by a portion of the harness. The horse dragged the policeman across the Bowery, but Fries held on and stopped the runaway at the corner of First Street on the east side of the Bowery. The horse was led to the Mulberry Street Station, where it was claimed by its owner.

Dangerous Melee Among Italians.

Salamander Pusbola, an Italian, forty-five years of age, and Refela Decrezenza, his friend, were stabbed, shot, and buised in a general mêlée on Saturday night on the sidewalk at 11 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. Both men were removed to the Long Island College Hospital. Pierro Postereno, nineteen years of age, was arrested, and yesterday was held to await the result of the injuries which he is accused of having inflicted.

In your hurry many of you look at our advertisement "we don't make to order but make to fit" as pure buncombe; yet it's the most important step taken in many years.

We alter clothes until they fit the whims as well as the body of every customer—as often and as much as he wills.

What tailor could do more? Suits $15 to $30; overcoats $12 to $30.

We clothe the boy and clothe him best.

Our Fall book tells how to dress; cost of it; pictures it—write for it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HERE IS THE BIG MARKET

Out-of-Town Buyers Fully Recognize Its Influence Upon General Trade.

MORE FREQUENT EXCURSIONS

A Demand that the Merchants' Association Should Extend Its Work—Vice President Juhring Invites Accessions of Members—$75,000 a Year Needed.

Out-of-town buyers who have taken advantage of the lessened transit rates obtained from the transportation companies by the Merchants' Association are still enthusiastic over the benefit conferred by the latter upon traders generally throughout the regions that are reached by its efforts.

Walter E. Glover, dress goods and millinery merchant of Louisville, Ky., said: "The present season with us shows an increase of 20 per cent. over last year, and it is the best season we have had in three years. I believe that the work of your organization has greatly stimulated trade in proving that there is an actual revival of business. I personally know that it has brought many buyers to New York this Fall who otherwise would not have come."

E. L. Gerard of Gerard & Mason, dry goods and millinery merchants of Grenada, Miss., said: "Our prospects for this season are most flattering. When we had the overflow of the Mississippi River we despaired of making anything of a crop, but we have been most agreeably disappointed, the crop being in a splendid condition although not so large a one, perhaps, as we might have had. We now know the value of New York's incomparable market, and we are looking forward to the time when the association will have granted to it all the concessions it asks of our Southern lines."

C. A. Wills, department store, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., said: "Business is thriving with us. All our mills and factories are busy, and there is no talk of hard times. A good many buyers took advantage of the merchants' excursions to come to the New York market, and from my own experience with the latter, they know they found themselves amply repaid for the trip."

L. H. Baker of Baker & Fox, dry goods merchants, of Rome, N. Y., said: "There is no complaint to be made in regard to trade in my section. Business is good and has been so for some time. Crops were never better, and there is a good demand for them. Toward this condition the Merchants' Association is lending no small assistance in stimulating general trade."

H. W. Marcus, dry goods merchant of Ogden, N. Y., said: "New York has the greatest market in this country, and it is money in any merchant's pocket to inspect and study it. Your association, by offering the inducement of reduced rates, will bring many new buyers to it. These in turn will not fail to put into effect any new methods of business they may have learned during their visit, and will excel their competitors in the superiority of their stocks. The competitors will then have to fall into line and come to New York, or else make importunate demands in the markets they visit for an assortment equal to that to be had in New York, and this will cause these other markets to bestir themselves to satisfy these demands, and in this way general trade will be incalculably stimulated."

A. J. Graham, dry goods merchant, Bedford, Va., said: "This season's wheat crop in my locality, with the accompanying good prices for that product, has caused trade to pick up most noticeably. All crops are good, and we believe in our region that we will have the most profitable business we have had for several years. This, with the inducements offered to come to New York to buy, has brought many merchants to this market. The New York market I find to be most active, and this convinces me that this country is experiencing a general revival of trade, founded on agricultural conditions, which form the basis for the only true and healthy business revival. The only fault to be found with the Merchants' Association is that its excursions are not frequent enough. That, I suppose, will be remedied as soon as it is able to obtain concessions from the railways. It is a good method of fostering trade, and it has an unequaled market behind it."

John C. Juhring, Vice President of the association, said last Saturday: "To insure the permanency of our organization we must plan for a membership of at least 3,000. This would represent an income of $75,000 per year, and we should have this amount in order to set forth the advantages of New York in such a manner as will induce thousands of buyers to visit New York during 1898, who have never, as yet, been to this market. We invite all public-spirited citizens to further this work by becoming members of the association and contributing the subscription fee, which is $25."

Notice has been issued by the Merchants' Association that all tickets of the second series of excursions to New York from Joint Traffic territory will expire Thursday, Sept. 30, at 12 P. M.

A Financial Secretary's Alleged Crime

John Smetana of 422 East Seventy-second Street, the Financial Secretary of the American Workmen's Turn Verein, a Bohemian organization, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with having appropriated $153 of the Verein's funds. The complainant was John Hornes of 426 East Seventy-third Street, President of the association. He said that the Verein had been missing money for some time and a pretty good sum had disappeared, but he did not know the amount. He received a letter from Smetana, he said, in which it is claimed he confessed to having taken $153 of the funds of the association. He declared that he had been out of work and had a wife and family to care for. Smetana was remanded for examination to-day. There will be a special meeting of the Verein to find out how much has been stolen.

A Suspicious Fire in Monroe Street.

A fire in the six-story building at 27 Monroe Street yesterday morning, which did $2,500 damage, is regarded as suspicious by the Fire Marshal. The building is occupied by sweat shops, and an investigation will be made as to its origin.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. HERBERT KELCEY and MISS EFFIE SHANNON
and their company, including Mr. WM. J. LE MOYNE.
Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy,
"A COAT OF MANY COLORS."
SPECIAL—MONDAY, OCT. 4,
MR. E. S. WILLARD
and his company, presenting Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "THE PHYSICIAN."
Sale of seats begins Thursday morning.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN
4TH WEEK. GENUINE SUCCESS.
"The authors have held the mirror up to the days of the South Sea Bubble, and the whirl of those days is reflected in this play."—Herald.
CHANGE ALLEY.....C